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DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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1 March 1982

JAPAN

Suzuki Pledges Efforts To Ease Trade Friction	C 1
Abe Discusses Blocking U.S. Reciprocity Bills	C 1
Envoy to U.S. Returns for Talks With Leaders	C 1
Miyazawa Declines To Rebut Baldrige Statement	C 2
Talks With PRC Concluded on Various Topics	C 2
Railway Cooperation Talks	C 2
Talks on Investment Protection	C 2
Civil Aviation Talks	C 2
Five Firms To Defray Loans on Iran Oil Complex	C 3
Workers' Rally in Tokyo 28 Feb Demands Tax Cuts	C 3

NORTH KOREA

KCNA: U.S. Adds More Troops for 'Team Spirit'	D 1
KCNA Cites JIEFANGJUN BAO on 'Team Spirit 1982'	D 1
VRPR Plays Speaker Cong's Remarks at Airport	D 1
Coverage of 28 Feb Elections of SPA Deputies	D 2
Turnout 100 Percent by Noon	D 2
Kim Il-song, Leaders Vote	D 2
Kim Il-song Elected Deputy	D 3
Further Report on Polling	D 4
NODONG SINMUN Urges 'Yes' Vote in SPA Elections [28 Feb]	D 5
Vice President Pak Song-chol Visits Zambia	D 9
Arrives in Lusaka 24 Feb	D 9
Meets Zambian Party Leader	D 10
Meets President Kaunda	D 10
Yi Chong-ok Meets With Polish Ambassador 27 Feb	D 10
Diplomatic Relations Established With Nauru	D 10

SOUTH KOREA

North Urged To Return Fugitive Plotter to Canada	E 1
Diplomat Discusses Plot Against President Chon [SINMUN 27 Feb]	E 1
KOREA TIMES Comments on Assassination Plot [28 Feb]	E 2
President Chon Calls Unification 'Duty,' 'Right'	E 3
Foreign Minister Returns From Overseas Tour	E 3
Amnesty Said To Be Granted To 250 Prisoners [KOREA TIMES 28 Feb]	E 3
Business Group Predicts Slow Economic Recovery	E 4
Coal Production Reaches Record Height in 1981	E 4
Papua-New Guinea Probe of N. Koreans Reported	E 4

KAMPUCHEA

Hun Sen Blasts U.S. on Toxic Chemical Weapons	H 1
SPK Commentary	H 1
SPK: Thailand Should Not Reject Indochina Plan	H 2

Khmer Coalition Talks 'Farce' Staged by PRC	H 3
Agriculture Statistics for 22-28 Feb Released	H 4
SRV Charge on Thai Toxic Chemicals Called Trick [VODK]	H 5
PRC Journalists Visit Phnum Malai Zone	H 6
VODK Report	H 6
XINHUA Interviews Commander [cross-reference]	H 7

THAILAND

Chet Comments on Informal ASEAN Meeting	J 1
NATION REVIEW Notes New Pro-SRV Communist Party [27 Feb]	J 1
Commander Comments on Communist Suppression	J 3
Forces To Remain in Captured Surat Thani Camps	J 4
Military Reports Camp 508 Not Captured [POST 1 Mar]	J 4
POST Describes 'Crippled' Khun Sa Forces [15 Feb]	J 5

VIETNAM

Le Duan Meets With USSR's Baybakov 27 Feb	K 1
USSR's Baybakov Concludes 10-Day Visit 28 Feb	K 1
NHAN DAN Cites Reagan 'Misstatements' on Vietnam [28 Feb]	K 2
SRV, USSR Sign Minutes on Electric Power Session	K 2
Van Tien Dung Message Marks GDR Army Day	K 2
Leaders' Messages Commemorate National Days	K 3
Guyana Anniversary	K 3
Western Sahara Anniversary	K 3
Vientiane Group Meets Le Thanh Nghi, Le Van Luong	K 4
Official Reaffirms Government Emigration Policy	K 4
Trade Union Group Returns From World Congress	K 4
Binh Tri Thien VFF Provincial Committee Meets	K 4
Labor Meeting Notes 1981 Successes, 1982 Tasks	K 5
Decision Issued on Economic Arbitration	K 5
Tasks of Military Student Selection Explained	K 6
[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 Feb]	
Pham Van Dong Receives French Ambassador	K 7
SRV, Kampuchea Sign Transport Agreements	K 7
Radio, TV Commission Holds Meeting in Bac Giang	K 8

INDONESIA

Malaysia's Warning on Khmer Rouge Endorsed	N 1
Kampuchea's Future After Talks Analyzed	N 1
Cooperation Discussed With Thai Military Leader	N 2

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Signing of Maritime Treaty With Indonesia Hailed	O 1
--	-----

SINGAPORE

Officials, UN's Ahmad Discuss Kampuchea	O 1
STRAITS TIMES Notes Son Sann's 'Limited Choice' [25 Feb]	O 2

PHILIPPINES

Marcos Rejects Move To Turn Police Over to Mayors
Cardinal Sin Criticizes Government Restrictions
Enrile Identifies Urban Terrorist Group Leader
Army Chief Urges Crackdown on Erring Servicemen
'Demoralization' of MNLF Seen Depleting Ranks
Three MNLF Commanders Surrender in Mindanao
Police Chief Denies 'Secured Hamlets' Reports

P 1
P 1
P 2
P 2
P 3
P 3
P 3

SUZUKI PLEDGES EFFORTS TO EASE TRADE FRICTION

OW280540 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Feb 28 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki has pledged to take additional measures to ease trade friction with the United States in cooperation with the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP). Suzuki made the pledge Saturday night after being briefed by the head of an LDP mission on its talks last week with U.S. leaders, including President Ronald Reagan.

The mission, led by Masumi Esaki, chairman of the LDP Special Committee on International Economic Relations, returned to Tokyo Saturday. Esaki, former minister of international trade and industry, immediately called on Suzuki to report the outcome of his talks with U.S. leaders.

Esaki told Suzuki that the U.S. attitude toward Japan on the trade issue was stern and urged him to act promptly to cope with growing U.S. congressional moves for "reciprocity" legislation primarily aimed at Japan. Such moves were sparked last month when the Department of Commerce announced that the United States suffered a deficit of \$18 billion in trade with Japan last year.

Esaki said the Americans were increasingly irritated by the massive trade deficit and hoped that Japan would take comprehensive steps to open its market even wider to foreign products. "Fundamentally behind the friction (with the United States) are the differences of languages, customs and traditions," he said.

Esaki urged the prime minister to launch more active public relations campaign in the United States to further promote mutual understanding between the two nations. He also urged Suzuki to take similar steps toward the European Community (EC), also plagued with trade deficits with Japan.

Japanese officials, briefing reporters on the Suzuki-Esaki meeting, said the prime minister showed understanding toward the U.S. position on the trade issue. Suzuki said the government and the ruling party will take concerted actions to ease trade friction both with the United States and the EC, the officials said.

Esaki said the United States especially wants Japan to open its market wider to tobacco, oranges, high technology items and soda ash. He said the U.S. Government also wants the liberalization of the service sector. Like banking and insurance. But he said the matter should rather be discussed at the forum of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

ABE DISCUSSES BLOCKING U.S. RECIPROCITY BILLS

OW271215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1143 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Feb 27 (KYODO) -- Japan will call on the EC and Canada to cooperate in blocking "reciprocity" legislation now under consideration in the U.S. Congress, Minister for International Trade and Industry Shintaro Abe said Saturday. Abe told a lower house Budget Committee session that the bills could possibly pass if left to chance.

ENVOY TO U.S. RETURNS FOR TALKS WITH LEADERS

OW270855 Tokyo KYODO in English 0849 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 27 (KYODO) -- Japanese Ambassador to the United States Yoshio Okawara returned home Saturday for a combination of private business reasons and talks with government leaders. The envoy is scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Monday to brief him on the present U.S. stance toward Japan over bilateral trade friction. He will also confer with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuruchi, International Trade and Industry Minister Shintaro Abe and Susumu Nikaido, secretary general of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

MIYAZAWA DECLINES TO REBUT BALDRIGE STATEMENT

OW270333 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 27 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's chief spokesman, insisting that arguments do not solve trade problems, said Saturday he would make no rebuttal of an earlier statement by U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige.

The rift between Chief Cabinet Secretary Kiichi Miyazawa and Baldrige took a new twist Friday when the U.S. official denied Miyazawa's charge that the U.S. does not fully understand GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade).

Miyazawa told reporters: "If I speak up again, the statement will further complicate the issue and will not help solve the trade problem."

TALKS WITH PRC CONCLUDED ON VARIOUS TOPICS

Railway Cooperation Talks

OW260745 Tokyo KYODO in English 0729 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, Feb 26 (KYODO) -- China has asked Japan for technical cooperation in electrifying Chinese railway lines in three-day working-level consultations on railway cooperation ended here Thursday, a Japanese official said Friday. Hideaki Mukaiyama, a senior official of the Transport Ministry, said China requested Japanese technical cooperation in electrification of the Beijing-Qinhuangdao line, under construction with Japan's yen loan, and the Datong-Beijing line to transport coal from Shanxi Province to Qinhuangdao via Beijing.

China plans to double-track and electrify the Datong-Beijing line by 1984 to export 10 million tons of coal to Japan in 1985 as agreed between the two countries and to electrify the Beijing-Qinhuangdao line by 1986.

China also asked for Japanese cooperation in earthquake-resisting technology in the construction of a railway line linking Yanzhou and Shijiusuo, both in Shandong Province. It also wishes to send senior Chinese railway officials to the Japanese National Railways (JNR) to study Japanese technology. Japan replied it would decide on details of the cooperation at annual consultations in March.

Talks on Investment Protection

OW270857 Tokyo KYODO in English 0831 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, Feb 27 (KYODO) -- A four-day Sino-Japanese working-level meeting on the conclusion of a bilateral agreement on investment protection closed Saturday after it was agreed to hold the next meeting in Tokyo. The two sides were reported to have exchanged views on draft agreements worked out by each government based on agreements reached at a preliminary meeting last May.

Civil Aviation Talks

OW271127 Tokyo KYODO in English 1150 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 27 (KYODO) -- Civil air talks between Japan and China ended here Saturday with an agreement to increase weekly commercial flights between the two countries by 40 percent. However, the two nations put off until the next meeting the question of beyond-flight rights and cutting flight time by flying over the Korean Peninsula. Officials of both countries had been meeting since last Wednesday. No date for the next session was announced.

During the just concluded talks, both sides agreed to increase the number of seats offered to passengers by 40 percent.

Starting April 1, Japan Air Lines will reduce its DC-8 flights from six to five a week while increasing DC-10 flights from the present two to five. This will raise JAL's passenger seats from 1,734 to 2,455 a week. The Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) will increase its weekly flights from 10 to 15-17.

The issue had been under discussion for the past two years as a result of a steady increase in passengers. Some 282,000 people flew between the two countries during the April-December period last year, up 19 percent over the same period in 1980.

FIVE FIRMS TO DEFRAY LOANS ON IRAN OIL COMPLEX

OW28J807 Tokyo KYODO in English 0733 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 28 (KYODO) -- Five Mitsui Group firms have decided to defray yen 5.1 billion (dollar 22 million) to pay back bank loans which became due Saturday for the Japanese partner in a giant Iran-Japan petrochemical venture, Mitsui sources said Sunday. The five companies will take the action as the Iranian partner in the venture has refused to pay the loans at the third round of negotiations between the two parties which ended in Tehran Saturday.

The sources said the five Japanese firms, including Mitsui and Co. and Mitsui Toatsu Chemicals Inc., will defray the loans Monday.

Iran Chemical Development Co. (ICDC), the Japanese partner, has borrowed yen 125 billion (dollar 543 million) from the Export-Import Bank of Japan and 20 commercial Japanese banks. The Tokyo-based ICDC loaned the money to its Iranian partner, Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co., for financing construction of the petrochemical plant in Bandar Khomeyni in southern Iran. But construction of the dollar 3.6 billion plant, about 85 percent complete, has long been suspended due to the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war.

The governmental Eximbank has rejected a Mitsui request for one-year postponement of loan repayment, because there was no clear prospect for resuming work on the plant.

WORKERS' RALLY IN TOKYO 28 FEB DEMANDS TAX CUTS

OW280643 Tokyo KYODO in English 0627 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 28 (KYODO) -- About 200,000 workers gathered in a rally here Sunday demanding tax cuts totaling yen 1 trillion (about dollar 4.3 billion) in fiscal 1982 beginning in April. The mass rally, at the Yoyogi park in central Tokyo, was organized by four major labor federations, including the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo).

The rally was called amid outcries of salaried men that their disposable income has been decreasing under a five-year freeze on maximum nontaxable incomes, dwindling personal expenditures. This is the first joint mass labor rally since 1974 when a huge anti-inflation gathering was held in Tokyo, sponsors said.

The heads of all opposition parties attended Sunday's Tokyo rally and demanded that the government comply with their demand for the tax reduction in the next fiscal year. The government of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki so far has rejected the demand, saying there are no financial resources to do it.

Sohyo leader Motofumi Makieda accused the government of drastically increasing defense budget in fiscal 1982 while allowing education, social welfare and other outlays to increase only slightly. "We must gather all forces of the people to realize the yen 1 trillion tax cut. We must fight by strengthening cooperation among the opposition parties," Makieda said.

Similar rallies were also held in 16 prefectures under the sponsorship of the four labor federations.

KCNA: U.S. ADDS MORE TROOPS FOR 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK280408 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 28 (KCNA) -- The "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command," the aggressive tool of the U.S. imperialists, announced on February 25 that the military strength of the South Korean puppet army and the U.S. forces participating in the current exercises "Team Spirit 1982" added up to 161,600 men, or 4,000 more than had been planned, according to a report.

It said that the reinforcements of 4,000 men are U.S. troops overseas. This has brought the military strength of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces overseas participating in the exercises to 31,200 men, not counting those occupying South Korea.

In the meantime, part of the forces of the U.S. 7th Division was carried to South Korea from the California air base, the United States, on February 25 to take part in the joint military rehearsals of the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army, a report says.

KCNA CITES JIEFANGJUN BAO ON 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982'

SK011040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 1 (KCNA) -- The Chinese paper LIBERATION ARMY DAILY February 26 carried a commentary by a XINHUA reporter titled "Provocation Heightening Tension," according to a report.

The commentary condemned the large-scale "Team Spirit 1982" military exercises being staged by the U.S. troops and the South Korean puppet army. Noting that the U.S. troops and the South Korean puppets staged such military exercises every year from 1976 on the pretext of the "threat of southward invasion," the commentary said: The pretext is an entirely groundless one.

It further said: The North side of Korea has clearly stated that it has no intention of invading the South, called for the realisation of the reunification of the North and South in a peaceful way, not by force of arms, proposed to the United States to have a dialogue for the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and advanced proposals to ease tension between the North and South and reduce their armies. In the Korean Peninsula there do not exist at all such things as the "threat of southward invasion" and "provocations" from the North. The large-scale military exercises staged by the United States and the South Korean authorities on an unfounded pretext is a provocation against the peaceful policy of the North side of Korea.

It is as clear as noonday that the United States and the South Korean authorities are entirely to blame for the tension in the Korean Peninsula. They must stop the military exercises at once and let the Korean people achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country at an early date without any foreign interference.

VRPR FLAYS SPEAKER CHONG'S REMARKS AT AIRPORT

SK270732 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] On 25 February, at an airport press conference National Assembly Speaker Chong Nae-hyok, who just returned from a visit to Australia, Indonesia, New Zealand and Fiji, babbled that through his visit to these four countries he was able to confirm North Korea's failure in promoting its diplomatic relations with these countries. This is nothing but a sophistry totally opposite the truth.

During his visit Chong Nae-hyok begged these countries to support the position of South Korea in the international arena. However, he gained nothing. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is being isolated in the international community. Nevertheless, at the press conference Chong Nae-hyok clamored as if his recent visit was successful. This is nothing but a sophistry to mislead public opinion and a last-ditch effort by those who have become international orphans.

COVERAGE OF 28 FEB ELECTIONS OF SPA DEPUTIES

Turnout 100 Percent by Noon

SK280432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 28 (KCNA) -- The Central Election Committee for the elections of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published on February 28 the following information on the participation of 100 per cent of the electors in voting:

The elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly are going on successfully at all the constituencies of the country amid the grand atmosphere in which the entire people, closely rallied around the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are vigorously accelerating the cause of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea and effecting a new upswing in all fields of the revolution and construction. All the electors are taking part in the elections with high revolutionary enthusiasm to further cement, as firm as rock, the revolutionary power of workers and peasants founded and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

By noon, February 28, 1982, 100 per cent of the registered electors, except those who are now on foreign trip, had taken part in voting. There were mobile ballot boxes available to those electors who would not be able to go to the polls due to old age, physical handicaps and diseases.

Kim Il-song, Leaders Vote

SK282337 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 1 (KCNA) -- The elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly took place on February 28 in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, cast a ballot at the polling station of sub-constituency No. 28, constituency No. 123 for the elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The voters there who had the great honour of participating in the significant elections together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were filled with unbounded emotion and joy. Put up in the festively bedecked polling station was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, flanked on either side by the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Workers Party of Korea!" The faces of people who were singing and dancing, waiting for the arrival of the respected leader registered unbounded respect for, trust in and loyalty to him who has enabled them to lead an independent and creative life to their hearts' content as masters of the revolutionary power.

At 9 a.m., the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the polling station and the strains of welcome music. That moment the stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth. Bunches of flowers carrying the unbounded reverence of all our voters and people were presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was met there by Comrade Cho Se-ung, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and chief secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the WPK; Comrade Kang Hyon-su, member of the Central Committee of the WPK and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee; Comrade Hong Song-nam, member of the Central Committee of the WPK and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee for Economic Guidance; and Comrade Chang Kuk-chan, member of the Central Committee of the WPK and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Rural Economy Committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was accompanied by Comrade Kim Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade O Chin-U, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and premier of the Administration Council; Comrades Kim Chung-nin, Kim Yong-nam and Yon Hyong-muk, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade Chon Mun-sop, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade Choe Yong-nim, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK; and Comrade Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-chairman of the Central Election Committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a ballot from the chairman of the sub-constituency election committee and cast it for labour hero Comrade No Chong-hui, chairman of the management board of the Sinsong cooperative farm, Pyongwon County, who is candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly. Leading party and state cadres accompanying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also cast ballots.

After voting, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song conversed with the candidate. He left the polling station amid enthusiastic cheers of the crowd.

Kim Il-song Elected Deputy

SK010422 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 1 (KCNA) -- The voters of Tokchon Constituency No. 181 participated in the elections on February 28 with unbounded emotion and joy to elect the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and guide of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Supreme People's Assembly.

The voters of Tokchon who were the first to nominate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly were overflowing with the great joy of electing him to the Supreme People's Assembly. The voters who had eagerly waited for the glorious day of the elections gathered at the polling stations from early morning. All the voters at the polling stations from old people participating in the seventh elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly after the great leader was elected first deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly to young people of the new generation participating in the elections for the first time shared the unbounded joy of electing the great leader to the Supreme People's Assembly at their constituency.

At 9 a.m., voting started simultaneously at all the polling stations. Voters received ballots bearing the august name of the great leader with irrepressible excitement and case ballots of loyalty for him.

Coming out of the polling stations, they shouted "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" At the top of their voice, expressing ardent loyalty to hold the great leader in high esteem and follow him for ever.

The voters of Tokchon who had the infinite honour of electing the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song to the Supreme People's Assembly wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to him for the eternal prosperity of our republic and the happiness of the generations to come, hardening their loyal determination to devote their all to the struggle for the final victory of the cause of chuche under the wise guidance of the glorious party centre, holding the great leader in high esteem.

Further Report on Polling

SK010440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Pyongyang, March 1 (KCNA) -- The elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly took place on February 28 at all the constituencies throughout the country. The whole country was in a festive atmosphere on the auspicious day of the elections.

Slogans reading "Long live the revolutionary power of workers and peasants founded and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Let us cement the revolutionary power of workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals!" "Let us accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by consolidating our revolutionary power!" and "All voters, demonstrate to the world the might of our people closely rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party through the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly!" and posters calling upon the entire voters to participate in the elections and vote for the nominated candidates were put up and flags of the republic were fluttering in all towns and villages across the country.

The entire workers, cooperative farmers, working intellectuals and soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the Korean people's security forces all over the country turned out to the polling stations from early morning with the honour and pride of taking part in the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly to further cement the power of the republic at a time when a historic change is taking place in the development of our revolution.

The festively decorated polling stations were abustle with voters singing "Song of General Kim Il-song" and "Song of Elections" and dancing to the drum beating and peasant music. The entire voters of the country who had the honour of fully exercising the sacred right as citizens of our republic at the elections to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly gathered at the polling stations with the firm determination to powerfully demonstrate once again the invincible might of our people united firmly around the party and the leader and the solidness of the power of our republic through the elections.

The sub-constituency polling stations of Songrim Constituency No. 501 were pervaded with unbounded emotion and excitement. The steel makers of the Hwanghae iron works who had vigorously waged a increased production drive with the firm determination to greet the auspicious elections with high political enthusiasm and shining feats of labour turned out to the polling stations with pride in having successfully overfulfilled the February production assignments.

Unbounded was the joy of the voters there who nominated Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, as candidate for a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, representing the unanimous desire and will of the entire people and met the significant day of the elections.

They cast ballots of loyalty with the deepest gratitude to and trust in the glorious party centre which is wisely leading the power of the republic and our people to the grand general march towards the accomplishment of the chuche cause.

Elections in all other constituencies were also participated in by the voters in an atmosphere of high revolutionary enthusiasm. The elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly in all parts of the country powerfully demonstrated to the world once again the indestructible political and ideological unity and revolutionary cohesion of our people closely rallied around the party Central Committee headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song and fully manifested the firm determination of the entire people to carry through the revolutionary cause of chuche to accomplishment, under the wise leadership of the glorious party, holding the great leader in high esteem.

NODONG SINMUN URGES 'YES' VOTE IN SPA ELECTIONS

SK281130 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2232 GMT 27 Feb 82

[NODONG SINMUN 28 February editorial: "Let All Citizens Further Consolidate the Power of the Republic by Unanimously Participating in the Elections"]

[Text] Today is a felicitous day for the election of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the DPRK. The entire country is seething with joy over the election of SPA deputies. All voters in the country -- who recommended the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as SPA candidate, cherishing their unanimous desire and will, in line with the working class and working people of Tokchon Electoral District No 181 -- have looked forward to today when they will cast votes of loyalty with infinite glory and happiness.

Greeting this significant day, our people are overflowing with infinite feelings of gratitude and trust in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious KWP who have bestowed today's glory and happiness on those who suffered from a lack of political rights and poverty in the past. They are full of firm determination to further consolidate the power of the republic.

These SPA elections are being held at a time when a new history of great changes is beginning amid the great struggle to model the entire society after the chuche idea and when a brilliant prospect is being unfolded on the future road of the republic under the leadership of the party. Because of this, these elections have an important meaning in the development of our revolution and constitute an unprecedentedly felicitous event.

All voters who deeply cherish the glory of being citizens of the republic are significantly greeting the elections with the burning zeal to cast affirmative votes, overflowing with deep emotion and joy.

These elections for deputies to the SPA, which will be conducted amid the high political awakening and revolutionary zeal of our people, marks another important event in further consolidating the power of the republic.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The government of the republic is the genuine protector of the democratic freedoms and rights of our people and is the revolutionary banner of the independence and prosperity of the fatherland. As the government of the people is strengthened and developed our people will become more dignified and happier and our fatherland will be prosperous and developed infinitely.

The government of the republic, which was born out of the deep roots of the anti-Japanese revolution and which has adopted the great chuche idea as its guiding principle, is the banner of freedom, independence, happiness and prosperity of the Korean people. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who embarked on the road of revolution, shouldering the fate of the fatherland and people in the period of past national sufferings, organized and led the 20-year-long bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory, brought about the new dawn of national liberation and opened a wide road toward construction of a new fatherland.

Based on the valuable achievements and rich experiences attained in the period of anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded our republic in a timely manner even under the very complicated situation after the liberation of 1945 and wisely guided it. As a result, our people today have become intelligent and dignified citizens of an independent and sovereign state who victoriously pioneer their fate and the future of their fatherland with their own strength.

Our country, which suffered from backwardness and poverty for a long time, has become a powerful socialist country which enjoys independence in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-defense in national defense.

Because of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the line for building an independent and sovereign state set forth by the leader, the government of our people was able to lead the two phases of social revolution, a modern war and our people's struggle for socialism and communism to victory and to create miracles of the century in revolution and construction, thus unreservedly demonstrating the dignity, honor and might of the chuche Korea.

The proud chronicle of the government of our republic, which has traversed the road of victory under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is brilliantly embroidered with immortal revolutionary feats performed by our party.

Having set forth a revolutionary slogan for modelling the whole society on the chuche idea, our party has strengthened and developed the government of the republic as a powerful weapon to brilliantly accomplish this historic cause and as a genuine revolutionary government which most thoroughly defends the interests of the working masses.

Under the tested leadership of our party, the government of the republic has been able to victoriously pioneer the path leading to socialism and communism under the banner of the chuche idea and an unprecedentedly great golden age of prosperity has been unfolded on this land. Because of the correct leadership of our party, the future of our republic is endlessly bright and our citizens have become the proudest, happiest and most independent people. Therefore, all the voters throughout the country are now participating unanimously in the election of deputies to the SPA with boundless trust in our party which is leading the government of the republic to victory and glory.

The government of the republic has trodden a rewarding path of struggle for our people's happiness and the fatherland's prosperity and development under the leadership of the party and the leader. It is positively supported and loved by all the people. There have been many difficulties on the road traversed by our government; we have suffered severe hardships several times. However, because our people have always strengthened the government of the republic in every way and have struggled on the basis of its might, our people have been able to achieve great victory.

In the arduous struggle our people have been deeply convinced that the firm guarantee for successfully carrying out the revolution and construction and for achieving an endlessly happy life lies in firmly consolidating the government of the republic. Therefore, regarding today's SPA elections as an honorable work to further strengthen the government of the republic, our people are participating in the elections with unprecedentedly high political zeal.

Through these elections we will further consolidate the government of the republic as firm as a rock, in conformity with the demands of the revolutionary development, by more firmly strengthening the republic's supreme sovereign organ with genuine representatives of workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals who are devotedly serving the fatherland and people with boundless loyalty to the party and leader.

These elections are political events of great significance in our people's political life and in accomplishing their revolutionary cause. Today's elections serve, above all, as an important turning point at which we powerfully display the united might of our people firmly united around the party and leader under one ideological will.

The unity and cohesion of our people firmly united around the party and leader constitute the source of the invincible power of the government of the republic. Our people's political-ideological unity and revolutionary unity are firm because they took root in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolution and they have been firmly consolidated in the difficult and complicated struggle for construction of a new society.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly trusted the people and the people entrusted the entire destiny to the care of the leader. On the basis of this absolute mutual trust, the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks have reached a new high level in the struggle for modeling the entire society on the chuche idea. Now, our society is overflowing only with the chuche idea; all the people are firmly resolved to consummate the chuche cause to the end under the leadership of our party, upholding the respected and beloved leader comrade Kim Il-song. As long as this invincible unity and cohesion exist, we have nothing to fear; the republic will march only along the path of prosperity.

The positive participation in these elections of deputies to the SPA on the part of all the voters throughout the country serves as yet another powerful display of the great might of this unity and cohesion firmly united around the party and leader.

This is why all our citizens are burning with loyalty and patriotism to unanimously participate in the elections and to cast affirmative votes for representatives of the people who they recommend.

When all of our voters actively participate in the elections for deputies to the SPA to be conducted today with high political zeal and awakening, as they did in the past, the unity and cohesion of our people, who are firmly rallied with one ideology and will around the party Central Committee headed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, will be more firmly deepened and the entire society will be further strengthened as a victorious and invincible combat rank struggling under the banner of the republic.

Today's elections are also of great significance in highly enhancing the superiority of the socialist system of our country. The socialist system in our country is a most superior social system in which the working masses are masters of everything and all things in society serve the working masses. Unlike capitalist society in which the workers are targets of exploitation and oppression and have no political freedom and rights, in our country all state policies are enforced for the interests and happiness of the working people and all wealth of society is used for improvement of the welfare of the working masses.

Because of this superior socialist system, our people are leading a happy life to their hearts' content, enjoying genuine political rights and freedoms. Without this superior system, which allows all people of the country to live well equally without worries about food, clothing and housing, we could not contemplate happiness and brighter prospects. This is why our people consider it infinite happiness to live and carry out revolution under this gracious social system provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and glorified by our party and are vigorously struggling to consolidate and develop this system. For all party members and working people to successfully ensure these elections is an expression of their warm love for the most superior socialist system of our country which has provided genuine political rights and freedoms and an infinite happy life to them.

In order to consolidate and develop our superior socialist system, we should strengthen the government of the republic by all means. The government of the republic is a powerful political weapon for establishing a most advanced socialist system on this land and for constantly strengthening and developing it. Only when all people consolidate the government of the republic through elections can our socialist system, won with blood through arduous struggle, be further glorified.

Today's elections are also of great significance in effecting new upsurges in socialist construction. The government of the republic is a powerful weapon in the construction of socialism and communism. Our government has victoriously carried out social reforms and construction under the banner of chuche idea by surmounting all sorts of difficulties and trials. As a result, our fatherland, which once disappeared from the map of world, today has become a powerful socialist industrial state with self-reliant industries, developed rural economy and brilliantly developing national culture. Its magnificent appearance is admired throughout the world.

Without the strengthening and development of the government of the republic, we could not firmly safeguard the gains of revolution nor pioneer the brilliant future of our fatherland victoriously. Today our people and the government of the republic are faced with a heavy task to implement the grand program of the Sixth KWP Congress. We should change our country into a better place in which to live and a rich paradise of the people and further improve the people's living standard by vigorously accelerating the vast nature-remaking program and effecting a great upsurge in socialist economic construction. These vast and rewarding tasks demand that our revolutionary government be firmly and constantly strengthened and its function and role further enhanced.

The elections of deputies to the SPA will serve to more firmly deepen our revolutionary government and will lead the government of the republic to outstandingly carry out its mission and duty of thoroughly implementing the decisions of the sixty party congress and of brilliantly accelerating the task to model the entire society on the chuche idea. These elections will also greatly contribute to encouraging the South Korean people's struggle and to expediting the cause of national reunification.

Today all people in our republic are to directly elect genuine representatives of the people as deputies to the SPA with equal political rights. This demonstrates the democratic election system in our country and the popular nature of the republic. This political right that our people exercise will give great power and faith to the South Korean people struggling to liquidate the fascist military ruling system and to achieve democratization of society. This will also encourage the national pride and honor of all overseas compatriots, including the 700,000 compatriots in Japan who are vigorously staging the patriotic struggle for their democratic national rights and the reunification of the fatherland.

The elections of deputies to the Seventh SPA, held at a time when a new historic change is taking place in the development of our revolution, are a significant event to provide a new milestone for the government of the republic in completing the chuche cause under the leadership of the party. The KWP is the guiding force which leads our republic to victory. The government of the republic is a weapon which accomplishes the leadership of the party. Upholding and following the leadership of the party is the honorable mission of the government of the republic. Only when we firmly consolidate the government of the republic can we firmly guarantee the leadership of our party -- which is the guiding force in the proletarian dictatorship system -- and brilliantly complete the cause of the party.

The votes of loyalty in the elections to be conducted today constitute an important work which will make it possible for our revolutionary government to actively contribute to resolutely safeguarding and defending the party and to strengthening the combat power of the party by deepening the political foundation of the government of the republic.

All voters should understand the significance of these elections to be conducted today and unanimously participate in the work to successfully ensure the elections and evince their status as masters of the country. The votes of loyalty that voters cast today constitute a proud act of exercising their duty and rights as the people who grasp the sovereignty of the country in their hands. Since our people lost their country and sovereignty in the past, they were oppressed and treated contemptuously.

Now, however, they as the masters of sovereignty are directly participating in the politics of the country and enjoying their rights to vote and be elected. This is a great favor bestowed on the people by the party and the leader and our glory and pride. Deeply cherishing this happiness, all people should unanimously go to the voting places and observe their sacred duty. All voters should express their ardent support of SPA deputies they recommended and unreservedly demonstrated their ardent patriotism.

The candidates for SPA deputies are the people's representatives who were recommended in accordance with our party's great political trust and the people's decision. They are the people's warriors who have devotedly struggled for the party, the leader, the fatherland and the people in a long period of revolutionary struggle. They are also the party's nuclei who struggle in the van of the masses, possessing a high party spirit, working class spirit and people-mindedness. When the supreme organ of power is solidly formed by the representatives who devotedly work to implement the party's line and policy, our revolutionary power will be further strengthened and the revolution will victoriously advance.

As they did in the past elections to power organs, 100 percent of the voters should participate in the elections, and 100 percent of them cast "yes" votes, once again demonstrating the unity and cohesion firmly united around the party and the leader and the firmness of the power of the republic.

The country is seething with a burning revolutionary spirit. By successfully ensuring today's felicitous elections and vigorously advancing, our people should effect a new upsurge in all fronts of socialist construction, thereby glorifying this year -- a most significant year in the history of our people's revolutionary struggle -- as a victorious year. Firmly uniting around the party Central Committee led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the people should win the complete victory of socialism and expedite the independent reunification of the fatherland by consolidating the foundation of the power of the republic.

VICE PRESIDENT PAK SONG-CHOL VISITS ZAMBIA

Arrives in Lusaka 24 Feb

SK262255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 27 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-Chol, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, arrived in Lusaka on February 24, according to a report. He was met at the airport by Humphrey Mulemba, secretary general of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia; A.G. Zulu, chairman of the Defence and Security Committee; R.C. Kamanga, chairman of the Political and Foreign Affairs Committee; W.P. Nyirenda, chairman of the Economics and Finance Committee; the chairman of the Cultural Committee, and the chief secretary of the Lusaka municipal party who are members of the Central Committee of the party, and the minister of national defence and other personages concerned. Ambassador Chae Hwa-sop and officials of the DPRK Embassy and diplomatic envoys of different countries to Zambia were present.

A function for welcoming the special envoy of the great leader took place at the airport. The special envoy made public a statement upon arrival at the airport. He said: The friendly relations between Korea and Zambia were lifted to a new higher stage after a significant meeting between the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the outstanding leader of the Zambian people His Excellency President Kenneth David Kaunda, guided by the milestone set up at that time.

He said he was visiting Zambia to further expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Zambia and exchange views on a series of problems of common concern, authorized by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He expressed the belief that this visit will contribute to strengthening the solidarity of the peoples of the new-emerging forces under the banner of sovereignty, independence and non-alignment.

Meets Zambian Party Leader

SK280338 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 28 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, on February 24 had talks with Humphrey Mulemba, secretary general of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, according to a report.

Attending the talks on our side were the special envoy's party and the Korean ambassador to Zambia and on the Zambian side members of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia including R.C. Kamanga, chairman of the Political and Foreign Affairs Committee, and the acting minister of foreign affairs, the minister of national defence and other personages concerned. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere. Earlier, the special envoy of the great leader met Humphrey Mulemba and conversed with him in a friendly atmosphere.

Meets President Kaunda

SK280358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 28 (KCNA) -- Vice-President Pak Song-chol, special envoy of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, called on Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda on February 24, according to a report. The special envoy conveyed a personal letter and cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for the personal letter and cordial regards and asked the special envoy to convey his friendly greetings to the respected leader. Expressing the hope that the Korean people under the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song will achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, he declared: The stand of the Zambian Government and people supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification is firm and invariable. He held that all the foreign troops must be withdrawn from South Korea.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the party of the special envoy, the Korean ambassador to Zambia, and Humphrey Mulemba, secretary general of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, and other personages concerned.

YI CHONG-OK MEETS WITH POLISH AMBASSADOR 27 FEB

SK280426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0355 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 28 (KCNA) -- Premier Yi Chong-ok on February 27 met and had a talk with Leon Tomaszewski, Polish ambassador to Korea, who paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi Chong-mok.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH NAURU

SK271553 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 27 (KCNA) -- The governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Nauru on February 25 agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with a desire for developing friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, according to a report.

NORTH URGED TO RETURN FUGITIVE PLOTTER TO CANADA

SK270843 Seoul YONHAP in English 0819 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 27 (YONHAP) -- South Korea urged North Korea Saturday to return Choe Chung-hwa to Canada, and come to the conference table as proposed by South Korea. Choe, the South Korean-born Canadian citizen who played a major role in an abortive attempt on the life of President Chon Tu-hwan, is being sought by the Canadian police, and is believed to have fled to North Korea.

In a statement issued in his capacity as government spokesman, Culture-Information Minister Yi Kwang-pyo said, "If the North Korean communist authorities did not mastermind the assassination, they have to return Choe Chung-hwa to Canada and follow the dictates of their nationalistic conscience by accepting our offer to come to the conference table." South Korea on Thursday proposed that inter-Korean high-level talks be held in March to discuss the unification of the peninsula and other related issues.

Yi said the South Korean Government cannot but express strong indignation at the outcome of the international police investigation, which disclosed the assassination attempt masterminded by North Korea at a time when the Seoul government is urging North Korea to come to the conference table for national conciliation. "The (North Korean) attempt to assassinate the (South Korean) president betrays the fact that the North Korean communist regime is not interested in peaceful reunification, but is intent on communizing the South by subversion and armed provocations," Yi said.

DIPLOMAT DISCUSSES PLOT AGAINST PRESIDENT CHON

SK270902 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 27 Feb 82 p 6

[Report on 26 February interview with ROK consul general in Toronto by Washington correspondent Hwang Pyong-son]

[Excerpts] As the plot to kill President Chon Tu-hwan has been reported in the United States and Canada, Korean compatriots in both countries expressed astonishment and anger against the North Koreans who are reported to have been hatching such a plot at a time when a North-South dialogue is urgently desired. They are denouncing the North Koreans.

In an interview with this reporter, Yi Sang-hun, ROK consul general in Toronto, talked about the atmosphere created by disclosure of the plot to kill President Chon Tu-hwan.

Question: We hear that Choe Chung-hwa has fled to Pyongyang, but his father Choe Hong-hui is still in Canada.

Answer: We know that Choe Hong-hui is still in Canada, but we do not have correct information about his whereabouts.

Question: It is possible that Choe Hong-hui might have been involved in this incident. What do you think?

Answer: We are convinced he was involved in it. I believe he has not been arrested because the Canadian police have no proof to back such a conviction. As you may well know, he is one of the core elements collaborating with North Korea with frequent shuttles between Pyongyang and Canada and is now alienated from Korean compatriots here. He runs the International Taekwondo Federation and rarely appears in public.

Question: It seems that the ring received the secret order to kill the president and the necessary funds when Choe Hong-hui and Choe Chung-hwa were visiting Pyongyang between September and October last year. What do you think?

Answer: In my private opinion, that is what happened. However, the Canadian police have not yet made public a detailed picture of the plot.

Question: When convicted by a Canadian court, what punishment do you think they will get?

Answer: A trial for the ring will start on 1 March. I presume they will be severely punished.

Question: Are there many collaborators with North Korea among compatriots in Canada?

Answer: A handful, about 20, are collaborating with North Korea.

Question: Do you think they are receiving funds for their activities from North Korea?

Answer: I think so.

KOREA TIMES COMMENTS ON ASSASSINATION PLOT

SK280028 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Vicious Conspiracies"]

[Text] Morning papers yesterday were laden with news accounts of several gruesome and distressing occurrences at home and abroad. Making up the lead story was the intrusion of a man into the downtown head office of a local bank in broad daylight, which ended with the death of two men from the explosion of grenades the intruder was carrying with him. On the back page were accounts of murder cases involving Korean residents in the United States -- in three separate localities in a span of six days.

Equally eye-catching -- and particularly having far greater national concern and international implications as well -- were reports about an alleged attempt on the life of President Chon Tu-hwan, which had been uncovered and foiled by the Canadian authorities.

According to reports from Toronto, two Canadians were arrested last week and two others, including a Korean resident, are wanted by the Canadian police on charges of conspiracy to assassinate the Korean president -- an attempt reportedly planned to be undertaken during one of his overseas tours.

The wanted Korean was identified as Choe Chung-hwa, alias James Choe, a son of Choe Hong-hui, who has been widely known as an anti-Seoul activist operating in cooperation with North Korea. Besides, the Canadian police said they were investigating a group of North Koreans involved with the wanted Choe, who is believed to have fled Canada to North Korea.

One of the two arrested was reported to be an international terrorist, who had been previously arrested -- and was out on bail at the time of last week's remand -- for his part in another foiled conspiracy to overthrow the Dominican Government in the Caribbean.

In connection with the latest case involving Korea, the Canadian police have seized \$68,000 in U.S. funds and one of its sources revealed that the assassination payoff was to total about \$600,000, a huge amount to be borne by individuals or a petty action group.

These initial findings and other reports make it most probable that the vicious conspiracy against President Chon was engineered and funded by Pyongyang -- as suggested by the Canadian police and concluded by the Korean National Police, who said they had been in close touch with their Canadian counterparts from the beginning of the investigation along with authorities in several other countries in America and Europe.

The reports are distressing and deplorable -- all the more so as they came to light when Seoul was making all-out bona fide efforts to ameliorate relations with Pyongyang, presenting practical and reasonable proposals to pave the way for territorial unification. And it is astounding to learn that the North Korean communists, for all their bellicosity and adventurism, have even resorted to hiring foreign terrorists to assassinate the South Korean leader.

Pyongyang has already been widely accused of the dispatch of military "advisors" to a number of trouble spots abroad, while training international terrorists on its own soil on the pretext of helping "liberation" movements."

Yet the latest attempt is most detestable and abhorrent for its sheer maliciousness as well as duplicity in view of its propaganda campaign. In another aspect, it may well testify to the futility of North Korea's performance both toward the South and in the world community.

PRESIDENT CHON CALLS UNIFICATION 'DUTY,' 'RIGHT'

SK010218 Seoul YONHAP in English 0204 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] Seoul, March 1 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Monday called for a halt to acts "fueling animosity and aggravating alienation among the Korean people," and said that actions had to be taken "at the earliest possible time" to stop the loss of Korean homogeneity.

In an address at a ceremony marking the 63rd anniversary of the Samil (March 1) independence movement, a national uprising against Japan's colonial occupation of Korea, the South Korean leader said that Korean unification should be realized on the basis of the principle of self-determination.

"We have to heed the historical lesson of the Samil movement in our search for a right path to unification. Unification should be achieved on the basis of the principle of self-determination. It should be done on the notion that the Korean people are one," Chon said. "Korean unification should be achieved in such a way as would contribute to the peace and happiness of mankind."

Chon, who proposed a package formula for Korean unification last Jan. 22, described the job of unifying the Korean Peninsula conviction that underlied his new formula for a democratic and peaceful unification of the two Koreas.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM OVERSEAS TOUR

SK281309 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Foreign Minister No Sin-yong returned home this afternoon, winding up his official visit to Sri Lanka, India, France and Nigeria. Upon arriving today, Minister No said that he had conveyed President Chon Tu-hwan's personal letters to those countries and discussed President Chon's directives.

Minister No said he was generally satisfied with his official visits to the four nations, including France, and with the meetings of overseas mission chiefs accredited to Asia, the Middle East and other areas. During his 15-day official visit to those nations since 14 February, Minister No presided over a meeting of mission chiefs accredited to 27 nations in Asia and the Middle East area held in New Delhi, India, and a meeting of mission chiefs accredited to 22 nations in Africa and Middle East area held in Lagos, Nigeria.

In particular, during his official visit to France Minister No paid a courtesy call on President Mitterrand on 22 February, thereby promoting relations with the French Socialist Government, which was inaugurated in May last year. He also held talks with French Minister of External Affairs Cheysson and Minister of State for Foreign Trade Jobert.

AMN TY SAID TO BE GRANTED TO 250 PRISONERS

SK281340 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The government will grant a sweeping amnesty to about 250 prisoners, including a few political offenders, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the inauguration of President Chon Tu-hwan as the country's 12th-term president Wednesday.

According to government authorities yesterday, the sorts of amnesty will be suspension of sentence execution and special parole for exemplary prisoners and juvenile criminals.

BUSINESS GROUP PREDICTS SLOW ECONOMIC RECOVERY

SK251215 Seoul YONHAP in English 1156 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 25 (YONHAP) -- South Korea is not expected to recover from its economic slump during the first half of this year, although a slight upturn is forecast. According to a business analysis released Thursday by the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), domestic business activity, which declined last year, will enter a slow recovery during the period since the demand for construction materials is expected to rise while price stabilization is likely to shore up purchasing power.

The FKI analysis was based on a survey conducted for the nation's 2,680 enterprises.

The FKI study said such negative factors as the prolonged worldwide slump, the aggravation of trade conditions and the weak investment demands of domestic firms would hinder South Korea's economic recovery considerably.

COAL PRODUCTION REACHES RECORD HEIGHT IN 1981

SK271233 Seoul YONHAP in English 1212 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 27 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's coal production last year reached 19,865,000 tons, the largest in the country's history, according to the Energy-Resources Ministry Saturday.

The figure is 865,000 tons (4.6 percent) more than last year's target of 19 million tons and 1,241,000 tons (6.7 percent) more than the amount of coal produced in 1980.

The state-run Daihan Coal Corp. produced 4,883,000 tons, exceeding its goal by 83,000 tons. Daihan's production represents a 97,000-ton increase over its 1980 coal output.

Private mines produced a combined total of 14,982,000 tons of coal, 782,000 tons (5.5 percent) more than their target and 1,144,000 tons (8.3 percent) more than their combined output in 1980.

The ministry attributed the record-breaking coal production last year to ministry efforts to boost production since 1978, coupled with the dry summer in the mining areas last year.

PAPUA-NEW GUINEA PROBE OF N. KOREANS REPORTED

SK261147 Seoul YONHAP in English 0938 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Hong Kong, Feb. 26 (YONHAP) -- Chon Sung-hwan, a bureau director in North Korea's Culture Ministry, and three other North Korean officials are under investigation by a Papua New Guinea intelligence agency for allegedly spreading communist propaganda in the capital city of Port Moresby.

According to the Feb. 24 edition of the POST COURIER, an English-language daily newspaper in Port Moresby, the four North Koreans entered the city to participate in a trade show. But they have been staging political propaganda, disseminating communist pamphlets and pictures praising North Korea, contrary to their purpose of entry into the country.

The MORESBY MESSAGE, another English-language weekly published in Port Moresby, printed the report on the alleged North Korean activities on the front page of its latest issue.

HUN SEN BLASTS U.S. ON TOXIC CHEMICAL WEAPONS

BK261538 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 Feb (SPK) -- Hun Sen, vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and foreign minister, has said that the U.S imperialists' hue and cry about the use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea is a base slander which they should be familiar with. In an interview granted on Thursday, 25 February, to Hølge Gyllenberg, chief of the Finnish delegation now visiting Kampuchea to inquire into Pol Pot's crimes, Minister Hun Sen said:

After being defeated in its deceitful propaganda, Washington pressed the United Nations to send a special mission of its henchmen to conduct an inquiry into the use of chemical weapons. The results of the mission's work proved to be unsatisfactory to the United States. U.S. imperialism then sought to divert world opinion by showing that it is the Americans who are concerned with the Kampuchean problem and who work for this goal with the aid of the ABC television network. However, the U.S. imperialists remain blind to the fact that we -- the Indochinese peoples -- are victims of the chemical weapons used by the United States in this region. They have never asked an international organization to make an inquiry into these matters.

The United States has accused the USSR and Vietnam of using chemical weapons in order to cover up its hypocrisy and its decision to produce toxic gas -- a decision which violates the UN Charter. Recently, at Reagan's request, the U.S. Congress voted for an increase in military expenditures, particularly for the production of neutron and chemical weapons. It is evident that the United States has supplied chemical weapons to Thailand. On 11 and 14 February, Thailand fired chemical shells into Kampuchean territory, especially in the area south of Phnom Malay. Some 20 Kampuchean civilians were hit [as heard].

Minister Hun Sen stressed that this is the game of the thieves crying stop thieves. The U.S. imperialists' slanders are doomed to defeat.

SPK Commentary

BK270813 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 27 Feb 82

["Commentary: A Method Habitual to Washington and Bangkok" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Citing the Thai newspaper NATION REVIEW, on 22 February Radio Beijing reported on the spraying of the toxic chemical yellow rain by Vietnamese planes in the areas adjacent to the Kampuchean-Thai border.

U.S. imperialism, Chinese expansionism and the Bangkok reactionaries have reactivated the question of the use of chemical weapons which they had raised months ago and which rang in empty air despite their efforts. This is another eternal maneuver by Washington and its henchmen in playing the thief who cries stop thief. Is it not true that it was the U.S. imperialists who dumped millions of liters of toxic chemicals during their war of aggression in Indochina? The effects of their aggressive chemical warfare have left an indelible mark on men and the environment. Even the U.S. soldiers who had been in contact with Agent Orange have suffered the disastrous consequences of this substance. By accusing Vietnam of having used chemical weapons in Kampuchea, Washington and Bangkok hope to distract the public attention from the crimes committed by the Americans themselves against the Indochinese and other peoples in the world and also to lead public opinion toward an imaginary fact: the use of chemical weapons by Vietnamese troops. It is Washington which provides the regimes on its payroll with chemical substances. It is Washington which has decided to produce chemical weapons on a large scale, decision which and justice in the world. [sentence as received] Through a noisy propaganda campaign about the so-called use of chemical weapons by Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, the Pentagon bigwigs intend to shift the blame onto other peoples.

Can we believe in the use of chemical weapons against another people by a people who have already been the victim of these weapons themselves and who today still suffer from their consequences? Why does Vietnam want to cause others the woes that they suffered in the past? Having been a victim of U.S. chemical weapons, Vietnam knows about their effects better than anyone else. The Kampuchean, Vietnam and Lao peoples always wish to live on good terms with their neighbors in order to rebuild their war-torn countries. They desire peace and stability and always respect the sovereignty of Thailand and security in the region.

Washington, Beijing and Bangkok act like Sisyphus in their efforts to make people believe in the use of toxic chemicals by the Vietnamese troops. The UN experts, members of a mission sent out by the United Nations to probe into the use of chemical weapons by Vietnamese troops in Thailand under U.S. pressure, wasted their efforts to collect samples of soil and trees and to contact victims on the spot as the results of the analysis are worthless. And very recently, the Thai minister of public health, Sem Phringphuangkeo, himself refuted the fallacious allegation by Thailand and China by declaring to the THAI NEWS AGENCY that the laboratory research carried out by Thai specialists was not able to confirm that Vietnam has used the yellow rain. Washington and Bangkok could have anticipated it.

SPK: THAILAND SHOULD NOT REJECT INDOCHINA PLAN

BK280525 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT 28 Feb 82

[SPK commentary: "Has Thailand Weighed the Pros and Cons?"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Feb (SPK) -- According to AFP in Bangkok, the spokesman for the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 26 February issued a statement rejecting the peace proposals put forth by the Indochinese countries at the fifth conference of their foreign ministers held in Vientiane on 16 and 17 February.

The Bangkok authorities, caught between Beijing and Washington, have committed a blunder by continuing to follow their lead. Thailand's refusal to begin talks with Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos shows that it always pursues a hostile policy against these countries, a policy which only benefits expansionist China and the warmongering United States. Its blind actions only heighten tension at the Kampuchea-Thailand border at a time when there is a good opportunity to reduce it. Bangkok should know that, in so doing, it has run counter to the aspirations of the peoples in the region and of the Thai people themselves. The Thai authorities are only doing what they please without taking into account the ardent desire of the Thai people and other peoples in the region for peace, stability and security. Bangkok wants to please its masters in Beijing and Washington, who wish only to prolong tension at the Kampuchean-Thai border for their own benefit. China intends to destroy the Kampuchean revolution with the assistance of the debris of the Pol Pot army which it supplies and maintains through the intermediation of Thailand. At the same time, China supports the activities of Maoist groups outlawed by the Thai Government. This undoubtedly is aimed at keeping these groups in China's orbit. Why does Thailand not look correctly at this problem, which has plagued it for a long time? While the Indochinese countries are extending their hands, China brandishes its padded stick and the Thai ruling circles have made a wrong choice by turning down the Indochinese countries' invitation to dialogue. In so doing they will only invite protests by progressive opinion around the world and arouse the dissatisfaction of the Thai people themselves.

As the victims for decades of the wars of aggression waged by the French and then the Americans, the Indochinese peoples only want to restore peace and stability. This was not the first time that they have shown their good will to initiate a dialogue with the five ASEAN countries and with Thailand in particular. The work of the five conferences of their foreign ministers have reflected their correct and constructive attitude toward the settlement of the disputes in the region.

The communique of the fifth foreign ministerial conference in Vientiane has confirmed this attitude. It said: The three Indochinese countries are prepared to discuss with Thailand all questions of common interests. These contacts may be undertaken directly or indirectly, bilaterally or between the three Indochinese countries on the one hand, Thailand on the other. Such contacts are in no way linked with a mutual de facto or de jure recognition. Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos are concentrating all their efforts on building new relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence between all states with different political regimes. They are ready to examine and support any initiative, from whatever quarter, that contributes to stabilizing the situation along the Kampuchea-Thailand border. What is Thailand waiting for to begin to resolve problems of common interest with the Indochinese countries? The Indochinese countries' good will is unquestionable. It is as clear as daylight and has won the support and sympathy of the peoples of socialist countries and peace- and justice-loving peoples throughout the world.

The Indochinese peoples have once again affirmed their good will to resolve their dispute with Thailand in particular and the ASEAN countries in general through peaceful means. They pledge to respect Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. It is high time that Bangkok thinks of its own interests before plunging itself into an impasse and before the chance to begin talks with the Indochinese countries slips away.

KHMER COALITION TALKS 'FARCE' STAGED BY PRC

BK280940 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Beijing Authorities are Behaving Simultaneously as Actors and Spectators"]

[Text] According to reports from Western countries, on 21 February Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan held a bipartite meeting in Beijing. According to some observers, Son Sann was also invited to attend this meeting. Due to the fact that either Son Sann was slow or refused outright to attend, the planned tripartite meeting became a bipartite meeting.

What results did the bipartite meeting between Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan in Beijing manage to achieve? Following the bipartite meeting in Beijing on 21 February, Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan agreed on three points which more clearly indicated the perfidious deceit of the two traitors. According to a UPI dispatch from Beijing on 21 February, one of the three points agreed upon during the meeting is that should the tripartite coalition government be formed one day, they must see to it that this government is based on the legitimate status of Democratic Kampuchea which is a full member of the United Nations.

We have been well aware that the effort to establish a coalition of the three reactionary traitors will be in vain, for each of them is too autonomous from the others and has his own judgment and reasoning. Therefore, does the agreement between Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan have any meaning at all? It does, for the tough bargaining between the two traitorous ringleaders in Beijing resulted in the victory of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang over Sihanouk. In this case, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang forced Sihanouk to comply with each and every one of its whims. Therefore, even if a loose coalition government is established, it will always be in the same old cage: that of Democratic Kampuchea.

As for Sihanouk, outwardly he gave the impression of being most indignant at the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang, but at the end he instead knelt down, kowtowed to this genocidal clique and crawled into the same cage. This proves that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang gained the advantage over Sihanouk at the Beijing meeting, and also that China holds the advantage over the three reactionary lackey groups.

It is well known that, as in the past, Beijing is the protector and supporter of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan remnants. It has kept these traitors alive, to date. Thus, we can say that the coalition meeting between the reactionary groups in Beijing was sponsored and directly staged by China. Sihanouk's role is merely to come to Beijing and apply his signature. Moreover, we should note that the Beijing authorities intended to convene the three reactionary lackey groups in a tripartite meeting. Why did Beijing rush to call up the meeting when only two of them were present? This is not surprising, for China is afraid it is losing its position as it sees that the votes supporting the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang at the United Nations are rapidly dwindling. For this reason, Beijing has helter-skelter summoned the three reactionary groups to meet in Beijing in order to establish a loose coalition government to be used as a smokescreen to cover up the anti-national and anti-popular image of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan murderers. Therefore, the act staged by these traitors is not surprising to us, for immediately after its stooges had reached the agreement, Beijing did not waste time to hail and applaud them.

According to an AFP dispatch of 22 February, at a banquet in honor of Khieu Samphan in Beijing, Premier Zhao Ziyang praised the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique's efforts to establish this loose coalition government. The bipartite meeting in Beijing is nothing more than a farce staged and applauded by Beijing itself.

Let us take a look at millionaire Son Sann. Will he agree with the scheme of the Beijing authorities? At present, Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan have already been placed in the same cage. Will Son Sann dare to stick his neck into the noose?

Many Western observers in Beijing stressed that the bilateral agreement between Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan is useless. This is true. We can even add that the agreement of these reactionaries, not only bipartite but even tripartite, is useless. The situation in Kampuchea becomes more stable with each passing day. No obstacle can block this development. Therefore, even if they succeed in forming a loose coalition government or even if they receive additional aid from Thailand and other ASEAN countries, their anti-national and anti-popular alliance could in no way reverse the situation in Kampuchea.

AGRICULTURE STATISTICS FOR 22-28 FEB RELEASED

BK010129 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 22-28 February:

Kompong Speu: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 22 February reports that the trade office in Stoung District has bought 161 tons of rice from the peasants. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0404 GMT on 27 February notes that in Thpong District youths have restored three reservoirs. The district's animal herd includes 10,200 cattle and 1,780 pigs.

Kampot: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 22 February says that the district trade office in Angkor Chey District bought 8 tons of paddy between 20 January and 6 February.

Svay Rieng: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 22 February notes that 20,000 fish are being raised in the province.

Kompong Thom: By 31 January, according to Phnom Penh radio at 1230 GMT on 23 February, the provincial trade office had purchased over 6,000 tons of rice. At 0400 GMT on 27 February, the radio reports that by the beginning of February the province had planted over 500 hectares of dry season rice against a target of 4,000 hectares. The state has provided peasants with 265 tons of ER-36 rice seed, 525 tons of chemical fertilizer and a quantity of insecticide. Last season peasants harvested 89,506 hectares of rainy season rice.

Kandal: Phnom Penh radio reports at 1100 GMT on 24 February that over 6 tons of palm sugar has been produced in Dangkao District.

Kompong Cham: At 0400 GMT on 25 February Phnom Penh radio reports that the trade office in Tbong Khmum District had purchased 1,400 tons of paddy by the second week of February. In Ponhea Krek District, according to the radio at 1230 GMT on 27 February, over 2,300 tons of paddy has been sold to the state by peasants. The district trade office plans to buy 10,000 tons of rice seeds, 1,500 tons of mung beans, 800 tons of sesame, and 100 tons of palm sugar. SPK at 0402 GMT on 22 February says that by buying 13,400 tons of paddy from the peasants, the province is on the verge of meeting its plan to buy 15,000 tons of paddy. Last year the peasants sold 7,700 tons of paddy to the state.

Takeo: Phnom Penh Radio reports at 0400 GMT on 27 February that the Takeo Provincial Trade Office has bought 400 tons of rice from the peasants, fulfilling 43 percent of the purchase plan.

Battambang: By mid-February, according to Phnom Penh radio at 1230 GMT on 28 February, the provincial trade office had purchased 22,850 tons of paddy from the peasants, including 1,196 tons of rice seed.

Pursat: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 28 February reports that during the last rainy season the province planted 56,248 hectares of rice and 2,000 hectares of secondary food crops. Rice harvesting has been completed and so far peasants have sold over 5,000 tons of rice to the state. The target was 5,000 tons.

National level: At 0400 GMT on 28 February Phnom Penh radio reports that in the 4 months to the end of January fishing teams throughout the country caught 17,000 tons of fish, with 4,500 tons being caught in Kandal and 5,300 tons in Kompong Chhang.

SRV CHARGE ON THAI TOXIC CHEMICALS CALLED TRICK

✓ BK280501 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Do Not Fall for the Deceitful and Tricky Maneuvers of the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors"]

[Text] On 21 February the radio of the Hanoi Vietnamese and the Vietnamese aggressor's administration in Kampuchea made an accusation against Thailand, saying that on 11 and 14 February Thai troops used 105-mm artillery pieces to fire chemical shells into Kampuchea's northern area of Phnum Malai in Battambang Province, causing 20 Kampuchean people to suffer. This is a threadbare trick of "theives crying stop thief" used by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy -- ringleader of the archcriminals whose hands are stained with the blood of millions of Kampuchean people. In fact, it is the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy and its Soviet boss who are being condemned, with clear proof, for committing the crime of using toxic chemical weapons to kill the Kampuchean people. They have turned to blaming Thailand. This is most ridiculous and unbearable.

It was at the criminal hands of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy that more than 2.5 million Kampuchean people died -- killed by the Vietnamese aggressors either by toxic chemical weapons or conventional weapons and famine. There is clear and irrefutable proof of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's crime of using toxic chemical weapons to kill the Kampuchean people. Tens of thousands of Kampuchean people died instantly while those who were not killed instantly suffer from chronic ailments.

Now that they are facing a total impasse on the military field, the Vietnamese aggressors have intensified the use of toxic chemical weapons to massacre the Kampuchean people in a more cruel and barbarous manner than before. They have systematically used toxic chemical weapons in every area both in the zone temporarily controlled by themselves and in the Democratic Kampuchean zone.

Even in the Kampuchea-Thai border area, which is close to the eyes of the world, the Vietnamese aggressors do not hesitate to use toxic chemical weapons. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have now expanded the use of toxic chemical weapons into the Thai border area. For example, on 19 February a Vietnamese plane sprayed toxic chemicals over five Thai villages in Pong Nam Ron District of Chanthaburi Province. According to preliminary analysis, this chemical is composed of a toxic substance called mycotoxin.

While vigorously intensifying the use of toxic chemical weapons to kill the Kampuchean people and beginning to spread this chemical warfare into Thailand, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy has clamored that Thailand fired toxic chemical shells from artillery to kill the Kampuchean people. This is a dark maneuver launched by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy in an attempt to conceal its crimes and avoid world condemnation of its use of toxic chemical weapons to kill the Kampuchean and Lao peoples, as well as to create a pretext for its large scale aggression against Thailand.

The Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman has said: Thailand has never sought to obtain toxic chemical ammunition, let alone fire it into Kampuchea. Vietnam has created this story in order to divert world public from condemning its use of chemical weapons in Kampuchea and Laos.

The world is well aware of the tricky nature of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and that whenever they are in an impasse, they always turn to blaming others.

However, no matter how hard the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors try to turn white into black and black into white, the world will never fall for their tricks. The world is well aware that Vietnam is the ringleader of the bandits who committed aggression against and occupied Kampuchea in a gross defiance of the principles of the UN Charter; that Vietnam is the archcriminal who massacred millions of Kampuchean people through all types of cruel and barbarous methods, including the use of poisonous chemicals and toxic gas; that Vietnam is the one who has provoked and committed aggressive acts against Thailand, and who posed threats to and destroyed security, peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region; and that Vietnam served as the cat's paw of the Soviet international expansionists by sending hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Kampuchea so that Vietnam and the Soviet Union can further their southward drive according to their strategies of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia and the Asian-Pacific region.

For this reason, it is necessary for the countries in the Southeast Asian region and all other countries which cherish justice, uphold the UN Charter and want peace in the world to join forces and take timely measures to check the spread of chemical warfare by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors, especially to pressure and force them to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea totally and unconditionally in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

It is certain that no one will fall for the Vietnamese-Soviet tricks. The tricks of partial withdrawal and negotiations on border problems that they launched are only aimed at legalizing the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and furthering the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea so that Vietnam and the Soviet Union can advance toward implementing their strategies of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia, Asia and the Pacific.

PRC JOURNALISTS VISIT PHNUM MALAI ZONE

VODK Report

BK280930 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
27 Feb 82

[Text] A Chinese journalists delegation led by (Yang Mu), chief correspondent of XINHUA; (Wang Jaiyun), correspondent of GUANGMING RIBAO; and [name indistinct], a Khmer translator, visited Democratic Kampuchea's Phnum Malai zone.

Upon its arrival in Democratic Kampuchea on 22 February, the friendly delegation was warmly and cordially welcomed by a number of cadres from various ministries and departments. On the afternoon of the same day, Mrs Ieng Thirith, minister of social affairs, received and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation at an office of the Democratic Kampuchean Government.

On the afternoon of 23 February the Chinese journalists delegation met and interviewed military cadres attached to the Phnum Malai and Mak Hoeun battlefields on military problems.

During their stay -- lasting 3 days and 3 nights -- in Democratic Kampuchea, the Chinese correspondents met and interviewed Democratic Kampuchean combatants of both sexes who were victims of the Vietnamese enemy's toxic gas shells in Tuol Chrei, visited the village and interviewed the village headman and people there. From the interviews, the Chinese correspondents found out that due to the Vietnamese enemy's acts of aggression, expansion, annexation, massacre and extermination against the Kampuchean race, the people in this village were compelled to leave their homes and flee to live in the Phnum Malai area. When the Vietnamese enemy sent a large number of troops to attack the Phnum Malai area, these people fought valiantly to defend their new village.

The Chinese friends also met and conversed with the female combatants of the transport units and male combatants of our Democratic Kampuchean army who were actively and resolutely launching activities against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in order to bog them down and bury them in the Malai battlefield. When they met our male and female combatants, the guests noted: The Vietnamese are facing difficulties in getting reinforcements to the Kampuchean battlefield. The comrades will certainly win.

The delegation ended its visit to the Malai area and left on the afternoon of 24 February.

XINHUA Interviews Commander

For a XINHUA report on an interview given to one of its correspondents by a Democratic Kampuchean National Army division commander in the Phnum Malai area, in which optimism is expressed that the DK army will defeat SRV 'invaders,' see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 1 March China DAILY REPORT.

CHET COMMENTS ON INFORMAL ASEAN MEETING

BK270950 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Commenting on a planned ASEAN summit in Bangkok, Director General of the Foreign Ministry Information Department Chet Sutcharitkun said the idea was proposed by Thailand and some other ASEAN members, who believe that an informal meeting of ASEAN leaders should be held some time, since only two such meetings have been held -- in 1976 and 1977. ASEAN leaders should meet in order to exchange views on general matters, including the political situation, economic, technical, investment and industrial cooperation. The plan is being worked out by ASEAN members.

The ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting scheduled for June in Singapore, meanwhile, will be held as scheduled.

Concerning the summit, the director general of the Foreign Ministry Information Department said Thailand had proposed Bangkok as the venue. However, the venue of the meeting as well as the time will still have to be discussed and agreed upon by ASEAN members. He noted that in April the Thai Government would be busy welcoming foreign guests invited for the celebration of the Bangkok bicentennial and would not be able to host the ASEAN summit meeting properly. If the ASEAN summit is to be held in Thailand, it would have to take place after April. However, no fixed date has been set for it, he said.

NATION REVIEW NOTES NEW PRO-SRV COMMUNIST PARTY

BK270555 Bangkok NATION REVIEW In English 27 Feb 82 p 10

[From "Weekly Issues" feature: "'Phak Mai' -- New Red Party in the Making"]

[Text] Thai intelligence officials have quoted communist defectors as confirming that the new loosely-organized pro-Vietnamese Thai communist party, known as "Phak Mai" (New Party) has its "head office" at Wattai Airport in Vientiane.

"The defectors have also told us that at least nine houses in a certain area in Vientiane have been used by people involved with the new Thai communist party which has split from the pro-Chinese Communist Party of Thailand (CPT)," the official told the NATION in a recent briefing.

Testimonies from the defectors also charged that Vietnamese soldiers and some "Caucasian-looking" persons, believed to be Russian trainers, were also spotted mingling with the Phak Mai members in Laos, according to the officials. But knowledgeable sources cautioned against overestimating the strength of the new pro-Vietnamese communist grouping. "The estimates of their strength range from 200 to about 1,000 and there is no way just yet to determine the authenticity of the new grouping's strength," Thai intelligence sources added.

The defectors, however, confirmed that some former Vietnamese refugees in Thailand had reportedly served as advisers to "Phak Mai."

In one unit, said the intelligence reports, three former Vietnamese refugees and one Laotian official were serving as advisers. A Laotian minister attached to the Prime Minister's Office was said to be serving as the "coordinator" of the new Thai communist party.

Defectors have also charged that Bunyen Wothong, formerly a lecturer at the National Institute of Development Administration (NIDA) who was elected to the house from the northeastern province of Ubon Ratchathani in 1969 continues to be residing in Laos. Accusations that he may have been made the "figurehead" of Phak Mai remains unconfirmed. Also unconfirmed were the reports that Bunyen was present as an observer at the 26th Soviet Communist Congress in Moscow.

Thai officials monitoring the communist party's movements pointed out that back in 1978, the Vietnamese and Laotians were providing assistance to train a special elite battalion known as "Battalion 121" of the CPT with an aim to "liberate" Nan Province in the north with the specially-trained military unit, which was to comprise top CPT fighters from all regions of the country, serving as the spearhead. But the situation reversed drastically in 1979 when the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict broke into the open and Laos handed over an ultimatum to the CPT elements in Laos to move out in a huff.

"But before the kick-out order was handed over, the Laotian communists recruited some members of Battalion 121 to join Phak Mai. Some Thais in Laos were also approached to join the new pro-Vietnamese grouping. Even the CPT later admitted having lost some of their men to the new party," said another Thai government intelligence source.

Others who joined the new party, willy-nilly, were those who at the time settled down in Laos.

"So far, we can identify 200 names belonging to Phak Mai. But other sources claim 300 to 400 while others have cited the figure of 1,000. The latest figure may be somewhat exaggerated. The average would, we presume, be about 200 to 300 in strength," the government intelligence sources said.

A defector at the middle level in 1980 told government authorities then that Laotian soldiers were providing training to members of Phak Mai in Laos. Some of them were sent for training in Phou Khao Khouai north of Vientiane. It was confirmed that at least seven members of Phak Mai in the defector's group were picked to be trained in Vietnam.

"But they do use Laos as the springboard to infiltrate into Thailand. Loei, being a geographical salient point jutting into Laos, is one of their infiltration points. Other points for their entry include Seka District straddling Phusing Mountain Range of Nong Khai Province and Renu Nakhon of Nakhon Phanom. The fourth point of infiltration for Phak Mai is north of Ubon Ratchathani," the source said.

In the past two years, government authorities said they had arrested five terrorists who admitted to being members of Phak Mai. "They said the New Party adopted the policy of sending their infiltrators back to their original home areas. Their main thrust of propaganda was to attack the CPT, accusing it of having failed in the past to set up liberated areas while in Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, the communists had done a better job."

Thai military intelligence sources said that Phak Mai members also told local villagers that the CPT had taken a wrong line by being too close to China and that Phak Mai would not turn down assistance from other sources including Vietnam and Laos.

Phak Mai's line was also clearly not against "outside intervention" -- which is part of the Vietnamese practice.

"In 1975-76, Vietnam proposed to the CPT to send in Vietnamese troops to help liberate certain areas in Thailand but with certain conditions, including the possession of seized property and weapons and for the CPT to give the assurance that Vietnamese refugees would be allowed to stay on in Thailand. The CPT turned down the offer," the government intelligence sources added.

The CPT's argument then was that the Vietnamese, once they send in troops to a certain country, would not withdraw without some tough compensation, the sources added.

The government sources said that Phak Mai remains a loosely organized grouping and that the progress in the past two years had not been significant "although one can't discount the possibility of the party getting some big boost should the situation change drastically," warned a senior security official.

"From our intelligence reports, the Phak Mai people have managed to establish influence in certain villages on the border once under the CPT's influence in Renu Nakhon District of Nakhon Phanom. We have also got it from good authority that a member of the upper north-eastern committee of the CPT had admitted that in some villages, the CPT and Phak Mai had to divide up their spheres of influence. In some cases, they designate a stream in a jungle as the line of division of influence. In other cases, defectors have reported that CPT's men sent out to neutralize the Phak Mai's influence had even been recruited by the New Party..." the government sources said.

According to these sources, Phak Mai had been trying to extend their influence to the north to Amphoe Muang District of Nakhon Phanom where the CPT had been wielding influence. That new infiltration route had been a target of great blockade by the CPT.

While Phak Mai may be busy building up its influence, government authorities have warned that the CPT may at the same time try to blow Phak Mai's importance and strength out of proportions to use it as a tool to drag the government into a direct confrontation with Vietnam.

"The CPT has tended to exaggerate the existence of Phak Mai which is not all that big and powerful yet. Of course, we can't be complacent either," said the government sources. For one thing, as far as the Thai Government authorities could gather, Phak Mai has yet to establish a politburo. Neither has it managed to form a central committee. Its organization remains small. "But it would always be used as a tool. That's what we have to watch out for..." The sources added.

COMMANDER COMMENTS ON COMMUNIST SUPPRESSION

BK241537 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] Army Commander Gen Prayut Charumani has quoted the prime minister yesterday as saying that the government's success in the suppression of communist terrorists was due to the people's cooperation. The army commander said, however, he believed that the success can be attributed to the fact that we have a good government and a prime minister who is willing to sacrifice himself to fight and win over the communists. Other factors which must be considered are the prime minister's policy and attention to suppression operations which have been carried out with the tactics of using political measures over military ones. Once we win a military victory, we must develop the area for the well-being of the local people.

The army commander cited the ongoing development of Khao Kho and said: We formerly thought that it would be difficult to suppress the communist terrorists in the area. Everybody can see, however, that we have made achievements in road construction and encouraging the people to settle in the area as well as enabling them to be self-reliant.

He said the capture of the communist camp at Khao Chong Chang has proved the effectiveness of such tactics. We are now able to separate the people from the terrorists. In the past, we would send military forces to capture the area and let them stay only for a period of time. The terrorists, however, later returned to the area because of the fertility of the land. After the military operation this time, however, development projects will be launched to bring about prosperity to the area.

The army commander disclosed that the government forces have captured Camp 508, the big command headquarters of the terrorists in the southern region. The army commander said that the biggest strongholds of the communist terrorists -- Camp 508 and Khao Kho Camp -- have been captured by the government forces who will continue the suppression drive until final victory is achieved.

Asked about the remnants of the communist terrorists, the army commander replied: They have been broken down into small platoons. They are now unable to regroup themselves to form a company-size of combat unit. We have learned that we should fight the guerrillas using their own tactics against them, and the most suitable force for fighting guerrilla warfare is the defense volunteers and ranger soldiers.

The army commander said the terrorists should surrender to government authorities because they are also Thais. So far, seven or eight terrorists have surrendered to government authorities at the Chong Chang areas. The number of those surrendering is expected to increase.

FORCES TO REMAIN IN CAPTURED SURAT THANI CAMPS

BK010642 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 1 Mar 82

[Text] The 4th Army Region will retain its forces in the occupied communist strongholds -- Camp 357 and Camp 508 -- in Surat Thani Province until the plan to develop these areas is completed. The government is planning to embark a multimillion baht project to turn this zone into self-defense villages to fight against the communist insurgents. The government has already begun constructing a 23-km long road leading to Chong Chang pass. Camp 508 is said to be the biggest communist stronghold in the south and Camp 357 was the main satellite camp of Camp 508 in Chong Chang pass. The two camps fell to government forces last week.

MILITARY REPORTS CAMP 508 NOT CAPTURED

BK010229 Bangkok POST in English 1 Mar 82 p 1

[Test] Surat Thani -- In a surprise announcement yesterday, a senior field officer said government forces fighting in a suppression operation against communist strongholds in the Thung Chang Mountain Range had captured three satellite camps, but were still unable to gain full control of Camp 508. Last week, military authorities reported that government troops had captured Camp 508, the strongest communist position in the south.

But yesterday, in a briefing at the forward section headquarters of the fourth Army region, the section's Assistant Chief of Operations Lieutenant Col Atthaphon Champanoi told Deputy Interior Minister Banyat Banthathan, senior government officials and newsmen that government forces had so far only succeeded in taking positions around the perimeter of the stronghold.

Lieutenant Atthaphon said the area around Camp 508, which serves as the headquarters of communist insurgents in the area, had been heavily planted with landmines and booby traps. He said there were between 300 and 500 guerrillas in the camp and they had strongly resisted the government troops.

However, he said the government would continue the suppression drive until Camp 508 is captured.

Lieutenant-Col Atthaphon said government forces had so far seized satellite Camps 108, 511, and 357. Another satellite post, Camp 79, believed to be an ordnance depot, had not yet been captured.

Since the operation was launched on February 18, government forces have suffered 13 killed and 123 wounded, according to military authorities. A large number of communist guerrillas are believed to have been killed, but so far government troops have found the bodies of only 11 insurgents. A total of 29 insurgents have surrendered to the authorities during the operation.

POST DESCRIBES 'CRIPPLED' KHUN SA FORCES

BK150650 Bangkok POST in English 15 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] Khun Sa's drug-trading forces have been decimated with 200 or one tenth of their armed band in Thailand killed, ten tons or 40 million baht worth of their weapons seized and three of their heroin refineries destroyed, according to an official report. Government officials say that with almost all of their sophisticated communications equipment having fallen intact into the hands of Thai authorities, Khun Sa's forces are crippled as far as gathering intelligence on Thai military and police movements and keeping in touch with opium-carrying caravans and other units are concerned. The above was disclosed following an evaluation trip to Ban Hin Taek, Khun Sa's former base near the northern border with Burma.

The claim that 200 men of Khun Sa's Shan United Army (SUA) were "killed in action" during the recent Thai attack was made to top Thai officials making an on-the-spot analysis of the effects of the assault. Thai casualties came to 16 killed, compared to 30 in an October probing action.

This is also the first time that the destruction of three of Khun Sa's heroin refineries was reported. Situated north of Ban Hin Taek, they were bombed from the air.

Meanwhile, Thai intelligence uncovered that Khun Sa had already contacted the Burmese Communist Party [BCP] and been buying opium from this pro-Beijing force, which is expanding control over a large section of Burma stretching from the Chinese border southwards. However, the threat by Khun Sa that he would cooperate with the BCP as a result of the Thai operation was dismissed by knowledgeable Thai officials because of ideological incompatibility. The BCP needed money due to a cut-off in funds from the Chinese Communist Party and the SUA needed the opium during the shortage prior to last year's bumper crop.

Khun Sa's family has fled his Bangkok house at Sukhumvit Soi 71 as well as relatives of his own and his men at Ban Hin Taek, joining him two kilometres across the border in Burma.

Responsible officials discredited speculation on the capability of the SUA to make vengeance strikes. They also pointed out that Khun Sa could not afford to antagonise hill tribes and other villagers by attacking frontier settlements. Officials reported that they had traced the purchase of the highly efficient communications equipment by Khun Sa to the Bangkok representative of a major overseas electronics manufacturer. An investigation is to be conducted.

As a result of the raid on Ban Hin Taek, officials anticipated a change in drug routes and markets abroad. They take into consideration the fact that an uncle of Khun Sa, Khun Saeng, has refineries in Burma just across the border from Mae Hong Son Province in the northwest.

The programme to get the hill tribes in Thailand's northern provinces to voluntarily give up opium cultivation is proceeding with education of the tribes, providing them with rice and helping them with substitute cash crops. Officials closely connected with the prevention and suppression of the narcotics trade are headed by the prime minister himself, General Prem Tinsulanon, and include Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun, Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri of the National Security Council, Secretary-General Phao Sarasin of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, and Director-General Piya Chakkraphak of the Central Intelligence Department -- the "five P's."

Sources denied speculation that the United States had asked Thailand to go after Khun Sa. General Prem himself gave the orders for the attack, according to General Prachuap.

LE DUAN MEETS WITH USSR'S BAYBAKOV 27 FEB

OW271504 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 27 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, received here today N.K. Baybakov, member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee, and his party. Present were Nguyen Lam, secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Nguyen Co Thach, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs; and Dau Ngoc Xuan, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission. Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin was also present.

Le Duan highly valued the Soviet guests' current visit, which, he said, marked another step in promoting comprehensive cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples on the basis of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation. He said he rejoiced at the Soviet people's all-round achievements under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPSU, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, in building the material and technical foundations of communism. These achievements, he added, made important contributions to peace and security in Europe, Asia and elsewhere.

Le Duan pointed out: "In their past struggle for national independence and freedom as well as in their present efforts for national construction and defence against Beijing expansionism and hegemonism, the Vietnamese people have always enjoyed the vigorous support and great, effective assistance in many fields of the fraternal Soviet people." After expressing sincere gratitude for their valuable assistance, he asked Vice Chairman N.K. Baybakov to convey his best regards to Leonid Brezhnev.

For his part, N.K. Baybakov conveyed to General Secretary Le Duan the best wishes from Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He said he hoped that the friendship and close cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples would finely develop. He wished the Vietnamese people further success in national construction and defence in anticipation of the Fifth C.P.V. Congress.

The reception took place in a very cordial atmosphere of fraternal friendship and solidarity.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV CONCLUDES 10-DAY VISIT 28 FEB

OW281525 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 28 -- N.K. Baybakov, member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee and his party left here today after a 10-day visit. He was seen off by Nguyen Lam, secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers [as received] and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Vu Dai, minister, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Luong; and other senior Vietnamese officials. Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin was also present.

In the last days of his visit, Vice-Chairman N.K. Baybakov and his party had working sessions with Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and minister of agriculture. The two sides discussed measures to further strengthen cooperation and mutual assistance in the field of agriculture.

The Soviet vice-chairman and his party toured the province of Quang Ninh in the company of Vu Dai and Minister of Mines and Coal Nguyen Chan, where he visited the "Coc 6" coal mine. The Soviet guests also visited the construction site of the Soviet-equipped Pha Lai thermal-power plant and had a cordial conversation with Vietnamese workers and Soviet experts there.

NHAN DAN CITES REAGAN 'MISSTATEMENTS' ON VIETNAM

BK281330 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 28 Feb 82

[From the review of the Hanoi press for 28 February]

[Text] A NHAN DAN story headlined "Sheer Ignorance," appearing on page 4, is of current interest. It says:

If people believed U.S. propaganda and chose a metaphor used by Cao Ba Quat [a noted Vietnamese literary figure of the 19th century], they would say that of the universe's three baskets of knowledge the United States already claims two and the remaining one is distributed among the rest of the world. This is nothing, however, but a fallacy.

One day during the anti-U.S. resistance in the south, we captured an American soldier. He was a white man with a handsome and intelligent face. Yet he was completely illiterate and could not write his own curriculum vitae. The following explanation was given in this regard: This fellow was merely a soldier of the lowest rank and it was inevitable that there were some illiterate people among American GI's.

It has been discovered however, that some U.S. officials are equally ignorant. Not a few U.S. ambassadors have misquoted historical facts and have even mistaken the capital of one country for that of another. This matter does not stop here though. The rash of ignorance has now spread to the highest level of the American state in the personification of Mr Reagan, the current President of the United States.

At a press conference on 18 February, Reagan made the following misstatements on Vietnam: Vietnam was originally two separate countries -- North Vietnam and South Vietnam -- before the French invasion in the 19th century; in 1956 the DRV Government, and not Ngo Dinh Diem, rejected general elections; and President Kennedy ordered the landing of U.S. troops in Vietnam, while, in fact, it was Johnson who did this.

Is Reagan ignorant or did he deliberately distort the truth to suit the U.S. expansionist design? The answer to either question is definitely affirmative. Our comment, Cao Ba Quat style, is that it was unfortunate for the American newsman who had to put up with the stink of ignorance of the 40th President of the United States, who, despite all this, aspires to become another George Washington.

SRV, USSR SIGN MINUTES ON ELECTRIC POWER SESSION

OW261648 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Feb, 26 -- Minutes of the third session, held here from Feb. 20-26, of the working team for electric power cooperation in the Vietnamese-Soviet Commission on Economic-Scientific-Technical Cooperation were signed today by Tang Van Phuc, vice-minister of power and head of the Vietnamese delegation to this session, and Nikolay Alekseyevich Lopatin, vice-minister of power industry and electrification and head of the Soviet delegation. Also present at the signing ceremony was Pham Khai, Vietnamese minister of power.

During their meetings, the two delegations reviewed the implementation of the plan on electric power cooperation between the two countries, particularly the work done at the construction sites of the Pha Lai thermo-electric and Hoa Binh hydro-electric power projects. While here the Soviet delegation was cordially received by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Quynh.

VAN TIEN DUNG MESSAGE MARKS GDR ARMY DAY

OW281552 Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 28 -- Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung has sent a message of greetings to General Heinz Hoffmann, defence minister of the German Democratic Republic, on the 26th Army Day of the G.D.R.

The message says: "Over the past 20 years under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the people and the National People's Army of the G.D.R. have defeated the imperialist schemes and acts of sabotage and firmly defended the gains of the revolution and of their peaceful labour to build developed socialism in their beloved country.

"Today the N.P.A. of the G.D.R. is a modern army having a great combat strength which, together with the armies of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, is defending the inviolable outpost of socialism in central Europe, thus contributing to the defence of world peace.

"We are proud of the achievements of the G.D.R. people and their armed forces. We note with joy that the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between our two peoples and armies have constantly consolidated and developed, the latest expression of which is the recent successful visit to Vietnam of a high-level G.D.R. military delegation led by yourself".

The message expresses sincere and profound gratitude to the G.D.R. for its timely support and valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people in their struggle in the past as well as in their present efforts to build and defend the country against the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

LEADERS' MESSAGES COMMEMORATE NATIONAL DAYS

Guyana Anniversary

OW221715 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 22 -- President of the Council of State Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a joint message of greetings to President Forbes Burnham and Premier Ptolemy Reid on the 120th National Day of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

The message reads: "May the Guyanese people, under the leadership of His Excellency President Forbes Burnham, record many major achievements in defending their independence, national sovereignty and natural resources and building a prosperous country.

"May the friendship and solidarity between the people of our two countries be constantly consolidated and successfully developed".

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent his greetings to his Guyanese counterpart, Rashleigh Jackson.

Western Sahara Anniversary

OW261642 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 26 -- President of the Council of State Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong have sent a message of greetings to Mohammed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, and Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed, premier of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, on the 6th National Day of their country.

The message says: "We wish the people of Western Sahara, under the leadership of the Polisario Front, the Revolutionary Command Council and the Government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, new and still greater victories in their valiant struggle for the right of self-determination and national independence. May the militant solidarity and friendship between the Vietnamese and Saharan peoples constantly consolidate and develop".

On this occasion Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also extended his greetings to his Saharan counterpart, Ibrahim Hakim.

VIETIANE GROUP MEETS LE THANH NGHI, LE VAN LUONG

OW271518 Hanoi VNA in English 1432 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb. 27 -- A delegation of the administrative committee of Vientiane City led by its chairman, Phau Phimpachan, today concluded its visit to Hanoi at the invitation of the Hanoi People's Committee. During its stay the delegation paid a tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office, the party committee of Hanoi, a number of industrial and agricultural establishments, and public offices.

It was received by Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.V. C.C.; and Le Van Luong, member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.V. C.C. and secretary of the Hanoi party committee.

The Vientiane delegation held talks with a delegation of the Hanoi People's Committee led by its Chairman Tran Vy on the promotion of the militant solidarity and allround cooperation between the two capital cities.

OFFICIAL REAFFIRMS GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION POLICY

BK251052 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Anh Tuan reaffirmed the Vietnamese Government's readiness to create favorable conditions for legal departures so that the emigrants might rejoin their families and settle abroad. On the other hand, he said the government would act resolutely to prevent illegal departures that run counter to the policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He was speaking at a reception given to Zia Rizvi, coordinator of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Strotvan) in Southeast Asia, who visited Vietnam.

Mr Zia Rizvi took note of Vietnam's good will in satisfactorily arranging legal departures of Vietnamese in the recent period and expressed his hope to see continued development of this trend.

TRADE UNION GROUP RETURNS FROM WORLD CONGRESS

OW261630 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 26 -- A delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions led by its president, Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, has returned here after attending the Tenth Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions, held in Cuba from February 10 - 15. The delegation had also visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions.

BINH TRI THIEN VFF PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE MEETS

BK171258 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Feb 82

[Text] The Binh Tri Thien Provincial VFF Committee recently met with representatives of its members to discuss measures to motivate the people of all strata in the province to score achievements in honor of the fifth national party congress by emulating to implement the 1982 plan in their localities satisfactorily. Also attending the conference was Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet warmly praised the people of Binh Tri Thien for their achievements in the fields of production, cultural and educational development and the maintenance of political security. He said: The tasks set forth for the front in 1982 involve constantly consolidating and strengthening the all-people's solidarity bloc in order to implement successfully all the political assignments of the party and state, while striving to improve, diversify and make its work and daily activities, especially at the grassroots level, ever more practical.

On this occasion, Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet presented certificates of commendation from the VFF Central Committee to 16 units and individuals for their outstanding achievements in front tasks in 1981.

LABOR MEETING NOTES 1981 SUCCESSES, 1982 TASKS

BK281432 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] A nationwide conference on labor was held recently in Hanoi by the Ministry of Labor to review work related to labor and wages in 1981 and to discuss measures regarding the implementation of the guidelines and tasks related to labor in 1982 in compliance with the resolution of the 11th party Central Committee Plenum and other resolutions of the Council of Ministers on the needs to distribute and use social manpower optimally and rationally, to step up the movement to carry out production and practice thrift, to increase social labor productivity, to ensure the livelihood of laborers, to improve the wage payment system and thoroughly to understand the principle of to each according to his work.

In 1981 the labor sector underwent initial changes in the direction of combining the work related to labor and wages with the implementation of the political, economic and national defense tasks. Additionally, the sector has developed the responsibility and right to collective mastery of every laborer, establishment and locality in the struggle to use manpower optimally and rationally while carrying out other economic and social activities aimed at ensuring that the two strategic tasks -- building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland -- are implemented in such a way as to meet the economic and social objectives for 1982.

The work related to labor in 1982 involves optimally and rationally distributing and using the social labor forces; actively creating more jobs for the laborers on the basis of distributing and using the local work forces at the district level in order to develop agriculture, forestry and fishery along the direction of intensive cultivation and multicropping and development of animal husbandry, small industry, handicrafts and other services; providing employment for laborers in cities; satisfactorily fulfilling the norms for the distribution of manpower and population on a national scale; building various new economic zones while satisfactorily organizing manpower, streamlining the administrative staff, intensifying the work related to labor criteria and norms and stepping up production and practice thrift in order to increase labor productivity in society and in every national economic sector and stabilize and ensure the material and cultural life of the people, particularly of the cadres, workers, civil servants and soldiers; and improving the wage and bonus systems gradually, seeking to understand the principle of to each according to his work more clearly and encouraging the laborers to improve their professional skills and knowledge actively in order to ensure that all major tasks and plans set for various enterprises are fulfilled.

The conference demonstrated a high degree of identity of views on the guidelines and tasks related to labor and contributed many diversified views on the measures necessary for the organization and implementation of these tasks.

Developing the successes it recorded last year, the labor sector will strive to satisfactorily fulfill all the tasks set forth for 1982 and the ensuing years in order to score outstanding achievements to honor the fifth party congress and implement its resolutions.

DECISION ISSUED ON ECONOMIC ARBITRATION

BK270740 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 26 Feb 82

[From the review of the Hanoi press for 26 February]

[Text] On 13 February the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 22/HDBT on amendments to the juridical duties of economic arbitrators and on the rectification of the time limit for filing a complaint for settlement.

The decision says that the Council of Ministers assigns to the economic arbitrating agencies at various levels and of all sectors the duty of making judgments according to law on all disputes involving the insurance of merchandise and the settlement of debts in connection with economic contracts between economic units having funds provided by banks.

The decision revises Articles 13 and 22 of a temporary statute which stipulated rules to be followed in making judgments on the enforcement of economic contracts as outlined in Decision No 49-CP, dated 23 February 1962, of the Council of Ministers.

As for those cases involving breaches of economic contracts detected in the course of the implementation of the contracts, the affected party can file a complaint during the implementation of the contracts. The time limit for filing complaints will be 6 months from the expiration date of the contracts.

No economic arbitrating agencies may accept for judgment those cases of breaches of economic contracts that are past the above time limit for filing complaints, except in those cases with a legitimate reason approved by the senior economic arbitrators at the sites of judgment.

Decision No 22-HDBT says that all the previous stipulations at variance with those in this decision are void.

TASKS OF MILITARY STUDENT SELECTION EXPLAINED

BK271546 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 25 Feb 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 February editorial]

[Text] Following the law concerning military service and VPA officers, the Council of Ministers on 16 February issued a decision on the system of military academies, colleges and advanced schools and tasks concerning the selection of military students for these institutions. This is a new policy of our party and state which stems from the requirement to build a modern and regular army. It is an important decision which defines the nature of various VPA schools in light of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau resolution on educational reform.

In the past the admission of military personnel and officers to various VPA schools was conducted according to the student-recruiting system. This system was developed and it contributed satisfactorily to building a contingent of military officers. However, this system is now no longer suitable. The combat requirements and development of a modern regular army demand that a military officer must not only be of outstanding character and always be loyal to the fatherland and the party revolutionary cause, but he must also have sufficient education and knowledge of military science and related sciences. He must be enthusiastic and responsible throughout his long voluntary service in the army. He must act as the basis for a supervisory organization, educational management and the training of military personnel. He must be able to strengthen his unit and fulfill all his assigned tasks.

From now on, the Ministry of National Defense will select military students each year from among military personnel and youths who are not in the army but want to further their studies in military academies, colleges and advanced schools.

The military students selection system is, first of all, aimed at selecting elite military personnel, which include noncommissioned officers, combatants, career soldiers, workers and personnel of national defense establishments who meet the requirements and are willing to make a career of the military service. The system is also aimed at selecting more and more youths who are not in the army, including graduates of general high schools, cadres, workers, civil servants and discharged troops who meet the requirements and are willing to serve in the army on a long-term basis.

Graduates from general schools are not only a great force that helps strengthen the contingent of workers for socialist construction, but are also qualified, strong and competent youths who will be trained as officers for various branches of our modern armed services and forces. The talented men among them will be selected and trained to carry out, inherit and develop the revolutionary and struggling tradition of their brothers and forefathers. Every year hundreds of thousands of these youths graduate, instilled with many legitimate ambitions.

The military students selection system has opened up a new opportunity for the youths to choose their fields according to their aspirations, educational background and capability. It will pave the way for the qualitative improvement of military training courses in various general schools and develop the students' general knowledge in preparation for joining the army, as stipulated in the law on military service.

The selection of military students is a new task which requires careful preparation and proper coordination between related sectors and establishments. This will help implement the plan on the selection of military students for the 1982-83 academic year and establish a good pattern for the coming years.

Various echelons of the selection councils must carry out their tasks promptly and in accordance with their duties and functions. They must promptly provide information and explain details of essential rules and regulations and the selection of military students according to the principles and standards of the examinations.

To increase the students' knowledge, various military units must organize refresher courses for combatants and noncommissioned officers who have completed general schools and want to sit for the entrance examinations to further their study in military colleges and schools. Tasks concerning preliminary selection must be satisfactorily carried out in order to create favorable conditions for the entrance examinations.

Various schools, units and mass organizations must comprehensively disseminate the objectives of the selection of military students to military colleges and schools to motivate and encourage citizens to carry their political obligation in both national building and defense.

By educating youths and the people effectively to defend the socialist fatherland in the new stage and by completely implementing various steps, the task of selection of military students for various military colleges and schools during the 1982-83 academic year will surely meet with splendid success.

PHAN VAN DONG RECEIVES FRENCH AMBASSADOR

OW172349 Hanoi VNA in English 1631 GMT 17 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 17 -- French Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Vietnam Yvan Bastouil today paid a courtesy visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. The premier had a cordial conversation with him.

SRV, KAMPUCHEA SIGN TRANSPORT AGREEMENTS

OW141520 Hanoi VNA in English 1443 GMT 14 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 14 -- Kampuchea has agreed for Vietnam to receive on its behalf goods from abroad destined to it and to transport them to destination. Documents to this effect, valid for 1982, were signed in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday between Le Gioi, general director of the Vietnamese Transit Transport Company, and Sam Sabath, general director of the Kampuchean General Export-Import Company. Goods exchanged between the two countries will also be transported by Vietnam, it was further specified.

RADIO, TV COMMISSION HOLDS MEETING IN BAC GIANG

OW281251 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] A VNA report says the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission recently held a conference in Bac Giang city of Ha Bac Province to discuss measures to improve the quality of radio and hired radio transmissions in localities from Nghia Binh northward. The conference was attended by large numbers of representatives of local radio stations.

In 1981 local radio and wired radio transmissions effectively helped in carrying out propaganda about party and state policies among the people and positively contributed to helping motivate the people and publicly praise good models in productive labor, combat readiness and fighting. They also satisfactorily performed tasks of countering the enemy's propaganda. The radio and wired radio stations of localities and grassroots units satisfactorily helped in organizing the local people to listen to radio transmissions from four levels: the central, provincial, district and grassroots level. Many radio stations in Hanoi, Quang Ninh, Ha Bac, Lai Chau and Quang Nam-Danang closely followed up on the implementation of political and production tasks to satisfactorily perform their tasks of keeping the local people informed, motivating them and timely meeting their needs. Many local radio and wired radio stations have done well in organizing radio transmissions.

MALAYSIA'S WARNING ON KHMER ROUGE ENDORSED

BK201321 Hong Kong AFP in English 1111 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] Jakarta, 20 Feb (AFP) -- Indonesia today endorsed Malaysia's view that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) should warn the ousted Khmer Rouge government that it may lose ASEAN support at the United Nations if it still refuses joining a proposed coalition with two other Kampuchean resistance groups.

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja made the statement to newsmen after meeting President Suharto, who briefed him on his discussions on Kampuchea with Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Musa Hitam Thursday.

Mr Mokhtar however cautioned against haste in making such a move, noting that ASEAN was continuing efforts to seek a political solution in Cambodia. He also warned ASEAN leaders against making a false step or a wrong statement and said that it would be better for ASEAN not to appear too active in dealing with the problem.

There was the risk of creating the impression that the issue was an ASEAN-Vietnam confrontation, which was certainly not the case, he added. The problem has its source in a conflict between China and Vietnam, he stressed.

On his talks here last week with French presidential adviser Regis Debray, he said he had informed Mr Debray that Indonesia had sent two special emissaries to Hanoi, with no positive Vietnamese response.

Vietnam appeared determined to present ASEAN with a fait accompli (that the current Kampuchean situation is "irreversible", something with which ASEAN could not possibly go along, he noted.

For ASEAN to accept the fait accompli would mean sacrificing one of its members, Thailand, Mr Mokhtar said. He added that he had also told the French envoy that Indonesia would welcome a role for a non-ASEAN country such as France in seeking a Kampuchean settlement. But he added that this should not involve a "mediation," as this would require a basic agreement first.

He also disclosed that he had received a communication from Mr Debray when the latter was in Kuala Lumpur stating his regrets for a press misquotation of Mr Mokhtar's remarks.

A press statement had wrongly quoted Mr Mokhtar as having urged France to play a mediating role in Kampuchea.

KAMPUCHEA'S FUTURE AFTER TALKS ANALYZED

BK280219 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesia 1200 GMT 27 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The recent Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese resistance group meeting in Beijing, which was attended by former Kampuchean head of state Norodom Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan but not by former Prime Minister Son Sann, raises the question of what is going to happen to the anti-Vietnamese group and, more importantly, to Kampuchea in the future.

Son Sann has refused to attend the Beijing meeting, because he is not of the same opinion as the Khmer Rouge. To be more exact, Sann has rejected the idea of maintaining the Khmer Rouge regime which, generally speaking, is responsible for the mass murder of Kampucheans when it was in power from 1975-79.

In their talks in Beijing, Khieu Samphan and Sihanouk agreed on the basic principles for forming a coalition in Kampuchea. Among other things, it was agreed to maintain the official status of Democratic Kampuchea, or the Khmer Rouge administration, which still occupies the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations.

Son Sann's concern about the Khmer Rouge is understandable, especially since the communists justify any means serving their interests. Nevertheless, in the current phase of the struggle, it would only be natural if Son Sann adopted a compromising attitude, because only a compact Kampuchean resistance group can form an effective force for driving the Vietnamese troops out of that country. Besides, Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan also agreed that in any future coalition, each group will maintain its own (?autonomy). Moreover, any important decision would be made by consensus and in line with rules still to be laid down.

Therefore, the agreement reached between Sihanouk and Khieu Samphan has at least partially, if not fully, met the conditions for forming a loose coalition as demanded by Son Sann. Sihanouk also said that an anti-Vietnamese coalition could not exist without Son Sann and that the coalition is waiting for Son Sann to join.

No matter what the outcome will be, the Kampuchean problem is the responsibility of the Kampuchean people themselves to settle. However, the Vietnamese military occupation of the territory has caused more serious problems and worldwide reactions, including that of ASEAN which lies in the same region as Kampuchea. This means that the Kampuchean problem is no longer merely a problem between the groups of forces in Kampuchea or a confrontation between Kampuchea and Vietnam but also reflects big power rivalry in Southeast Asia. If unsolved, the problem will be a great danger, because it could lead to direct involvement of the big powers and eventually to their permanent stay in this region.

It is for this reason that ASEAN countries have done their best to find a political solution to the Kampuchean problem through the United Nations and other diplomatic forums, urging Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and fully entrust to the Kampuchean people the task of settling their problem and determining their own future.

ASEAN countries do not wish to see Southeast Asia become an arena of conflict between the big powers, because such a development not only endangers the independence and integrity but also the stability and development of the countries in this region.

COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH THAI MILITARY LEADER

BK251341 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Defense and Security Minister and Armed Forces Commander Gen M. Yusuf this morning held talks with the Thai army commander in chief, Gen Prayut Charumani, in Jakarta. They discussed cooperation in the defense and security field, particularly cooperation between the Indonesian and Thai armies. They also discussed cooperation in education and training of army officers of the two countries and efforts to maintain stability in the Southeast Asian region. Defense and Security Minister and Armed Forces Commander M. Yusuf and the Thai army commander in chief agreed to further promote military cooperation in future, particularly among ASEAN member countries.

Prior to the meeting, General Yusuf conferred Kartika Eka Paksi Medal First Class on the Thai army commander, Prayut Charumani, in acknowledgment of his services in fostering relations and cooperation between the two countries as fellow members of ASEAN.

MALAYSIASIGNING OF MARITIME TREATY WITH INDONESIA HAILED

BK261309 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Yesterday Malaysia and Indonesia signed a treaty that will in time to come be recognized as a bold and major step forward in the annals of international relationship. This treaty, which recognizes and accepts on the part of Malaysia the sovereignty of Indonesia of a portion of its surrounding seas of the archipelagic principle could not be really possible but for the links of friendship and cooperation among the two countries that have been strengthened by ASEAN.

Almost every conflict between nations, and particularly neighboring ones, has tended to be over boundaries, especially of the high seas. Indonesia is a nation of many islands and except in the island of Borneo [Kalimantan], there are no land boundaries between Malaysia and Indonesia.

Internationally, the Law of the Sea Conference is still in the process of fashioning an international agreement which should bring order to the whole question of territorial and economic sovereignty -- a source of any conflict and problem.

What Malaysia and Indonesia have done is to work out for themselves an agreement, which should accept the archipelagic principle which had more or less been agreed to by the Law of the Sea Conference, while at the same time acknowledging the traditional rights of one another. It is this willingness to give and take that is the common major feature of Indonesian-Malaysian relationship and to a large extent of intra-ASEAN relationship. Without this kind of understanding, such a treaty could not have been signed.

There are portions of the territory of Indonesia under this agreement which have been traditionally the fishing grounds of Malaysians. Indonesia has, in this agreement, recognized these traditional rights. It has also recognized the rights of Malaysian shipping to have free passage over the sea. It has still respected Malaysia's rights to lay submarine cables and pipelines.

The archipelagic principle is highly controversial, but by becoming the first nation to accept the recognize the principle, Malaysia has not only given a boost to Indonesia's negotiations with Australia, the Philippines and Vietnam, but more significantly, Malaysia and Indonesia have together shown what can be achieved by good will and a political will to reach a mutually beneficial agreement.

SINGAPOREOFFICIALS, UN'S AHMAD DISCUSS KAMPUCHEA

BK231233 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Prince Sihanouk says China has in the past few days delivered weapons for 3,000 of his supporters in Kampuchea. The Prince was speaking to newsmen in Beijing before a lunchtime meeting with the Khmer Rouge leader, Mr Khieu Samphan.

Over at the United Nations, a special committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea says it will wait for the result of the current talks between the prince and the Khmer Rouge before reconvening its session. The committee also decided to await the outcome of a mission to Southeast Asia by the UN Secretary General's special representative for humanitarian affairs in Southeast Asia, Mr Rafiuddin Ahmad.

Mr Rafiuddin Ahmad, who is now in Singapore, has held talks with the deputy prime minister, foreign affairs, Mr Rajaratnam, and the foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, at city hall this morning. They changed views on the Kampuchean problem. Mr Ahmad said he was sent to find ways to further ASEAN's efforts in implementing the principles of the UN Charter. He added that Singapore, being the current chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, had a special responsibility.

Mr Ahmad is on a 9-nation Asian tour to discuss the Kampuchean issue relief operations and other matters. He leaves for Bangkok tomorrow.

STRAITS TIMES NOTES SON SANN'S 'LIMITED CHOICE'

BK261145 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 25 Feb 82 p 16

[Editorial: "Waiting for Son Sann"]

[Text] Apparently by making an offer that Prince Norodom Sihanouk could not refuse, China has skilfully shifted the burden from the Khmer Rouge to Son Sann of being the odd man out among the three Kampuchean factions trying to form a coalition against the Vietnamese. All eyes are thus on the noncommunist former prime minister, and Mr Son Sann is not helping his cause by staying away from Beijing where Prince Sihanouk and Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan are waiting for him to join them for talks.

Mr Son Sann's stand is well-known. Despite intense ASEAN persuasion, he was prepared to be part of only a loose coalition with the Khmer Rouge, fearing that any closer identification with that group would cost him support among Kampucheans who lived through Pol Pot's atrocities. It is an understandable position, but Mr Son Sann needs at least to go through the motion of reminding Mr Samphan of it and, more important, to explain it to the Chinese hosts, who are the Khmer Rouge's only supporters. As it was, the Khmer Rouge had been under pressure to suggest an alternative to ASEAN's proposal of a loose coalition which it rejected recently.

It now appears that the Khmer Rouge has not only stuck to its original formulation -- that is, an institutionally-structured coalition -- but has, with Chinese help, persuaded Prince Sihanouk to agree to it. The prince's reward, it turned out, was the supply of light infantry weapons for his 3,000-strong Moulinaka group. Beijing has in the past reportedly given Mr Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front a similar shipment as a token of recognition for its struggle against the Vietnamese. Mr Son Sann, who has claimed that his several thousand fighters would grow to as many as there are guns to arm them, may be able to obtain from China the military aid he has so far failed to get from the West.

It will be a test of his leadership to make a compromise with the Khmer Rouge acceptable to his supporters. He had little choice up to now. With Prince Sihanouk having taken the plunge, he has even less. The prince has also added to the pressure or left an escape route by making clear that there would be no coalition without Mr Son Sann's participation.

It may seem unfair that Mr Son Sann is put in such a spot, but he should be able to turn that to advantage. From that position he can demand the share of power the coalition that he could not achieve before the Bangkok talks broke up late last year. If he stays out of the current initiative, he risks becoming a nonentity. If he waits until later in the year, pressure will begin to mount against him as preparations start for another battle to keep Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations. Mr Son Sann needs to make the best of a limited choice now.

MARCOS REJECTS MOVE TO TURN POLICE OVER TO MAYORS

HK010151 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Excerpts] President Marcos has turned down the move to hand over to mayors the control and supervision of police forces. The president said the proposed move would violate the constitution, which places in the state the power to control and supervise an integrated national police. Also, the president said, he does not want any more repetitions of police forces being used as private armies by local officials. He said records of pre-martial-law days document well this abuse. The president however gave mayors recommendatory powers in the selection of local treasurers and assessors.

The chief executive announced his decisions in a speech before the second national convention of the Municipal Mayors' League.

The president instead invited the mayors to play a vital role in the government's Kilusang Kabuhayan Kaunlaran [KKK] Livelihood Program. The President appointed all the municipal mayors as action officers of the KKK.

Turning to another topic, the chief executive declared that there is now no legal impediment to the setting up of a communist party in the country, but he declared that it must seek political power by parliamentary or democratic means and must not espouse violence. Thus, he said, the communist party of the Philippines may operate legally if it renounces its violent methods. The party had been declared illegal by an ant subversion law enacted by congress in 1957, but the president issued a decree in 1976 that superseded that law. The decree did not single out any communist party, but banned associations of all parties aiming to overthrow the government.

[Begin Marcos recording] Thus there is therefore no legal impediment to the establishment of the communist party, which will seek political power by parliamentary and democratic means. What is outlawed is violence, or the conspiracy to use violence, and of course subversion. Subversion comprises [words indistinct] which seeks the overthrow of government, and I quote, by force, violence, deceit, or other illegal means: Section 2, Cabinet Bill 885. [end Marcos recording]

In yet another move, the president said he had reorganized the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development. The ministry will now be known as the Ministry of Local Government. Its community development functions have been transferred to the Ministry of Human Settlements, under the first lady.

CARDINAL SIN CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT RESTRICTIONS

OW251245 Hong Kong AFP in English 1111 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Manila, 25 Feb (AFP) -- Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin today questioned the government's invocation of national security in restricting the people's "essential freedoms" saying it might have a constitutional but not a moral basis. Speaking before Manila's Rotary Club, the cardinal touched on what he called "the essence of freedom" -- "choosing within the law" -- as applied particularly in the press and government.

The cardinal's speech prompted an immediate reaction from the government which virtually told him to "mind his own business" on the grounds that the subject should best be left to the authorities concerned since it was "not within the purview of other personalities like public officials and preachers of the faith."

"A government official, be he village chairman or chief of police or mayor or president, is free to run the affairs within his jurisdiction in any manner he wants, but he must remain within the law," Cardinal Sin said. "Thus, he should not violate human rights, he should not deprive his constituents of the essential freedoms guaranteed to him by political and moral law," the cardinal added.

"Government leaders, as we all know, have on occasion been known to restrict those freedoms -- in the name of national security," Cardinal Sin said. "Maybe there is a constitutional basis for this restriction but what of the moral basis?" he asked.

He went on to quote a portion of a speech delivered by Pope John Paul II during his visit here last year which held that "even in exceptional situations that may at times arise, one can never justify any violation of the fundamental dignity of the human person or of the basic rights that safeguard this dignity."

The archbishop welcomed reports of the government's plan to restore the writ of habeas corpus in 13 provinces in the southern Philippines describing the measure as "encouraging" although "a lot of work in this direction still has to be done."

The government's claim about the existence of press freedom in the country seemed to be contradicted by the fact that the newspaper columns of a Filipino woman journalist "continue to be censored," he said in an apparent reference to Arlene Babst, author of a thrice-weekly column in the English language THE BULLETIN TODAY.

In answer to the Manila archbishop, Information Minister Gregorio Cendana voiced his appreciation of the concern expressed by the cardinal on the issues he raised, but then went on to reject his views point by point. "On dealing with the situation in the southern Philippines, we believe it is best left to the judgment and competence of the civil and military authorities who are intimate with the developments of that area," he said. "On the issue of alleged censorship of certain opinion columns and other published writings, this is a matter between individual writers and their editors and publishers -- and not within the purview of other personalities like public officials and preachers of the faith," Mr Cendana's statement said.

"Finally, on papal admonition, it would do well for the faithful to learn the holy father's much publicized counsel to one of the world's religious orders of men of the cloth to adhere to propagating the faith and avoid straying into the perilous tasks of politics," Mr Cendana added.

ENRILE IDENTIFIES URBAN TERRORIST GROUP LEADER

OW221245 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 22 Feb 82

[Text] The military has identified the suspected leader of an urban terrorist group called (Anak Pawisa Kalungsunan) as Dr (Nemeshe Prudente). (Prudente) is former president of the Philippine College of Commerce, now known as the Polytechnic University of the Philippines.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile linked (Prudente) to the urban terrorist movement during a talk with newsmen after his meeting with local officials of Laguna, headed by Gov (Felicismo Sanluis). Enrile identified the group of (Prudente) as the third faction of the communist movement aside from the Communist Party of the Philippines' New People's Army the Partido Komunista Ng Pilipinas' [Philippine Communist Party] (Hukbung Magapapalaya Ng Bayan). Enrile said (Prudente) is now being hunted by law enforcement authorities. Enrile met with Laguna officials on orders of the president to look into the peace and order situation in the province.

ARMY CHIEF URGES CRACKDOWN ON ERRING SERVICEMEN

HK270103 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Armed Forces chief Fabian Ver has ordered a tougher crackdown on erring military personnel as he expressed alarm over the reported involvement of military men in crimes and anomalies.

The general instructed all service commanders to promptly enforce military rules on erring personnel. The instructions cover misbehavior on or off duty. Recent charges against military personnel range from gasoline pilferage to armed robberies and holdups.

'DEMORALIZATION' OF MNLF SEEN DEPLETING RANKS

HK270105 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Demoralization is depleting the ranks of the Moro National Liberation Front, or MNLF, in Mindanao. This, plus the government's tactics in [word indistinct] the rebels, has brought unprecedented peace to former rebel strongholds like Cebu, Tawi-Tawi, and the two Lanao provinces. At a briefing in Zamboanga City, southern Commander Delfin Castro said the KKK [National Livelihood Program] is doing wonders in forging peace in Mindanao.

[Begin Castro recording] The best thing that ever happened to us here is the KKK program started by the first lady and our president. If you look at the people making trouble here in Mindanao, the MNLF and the NPA [New People's Army], all these forces are engaged in black dealings and would want the people to live in misery. The program of the president to improve the economic life of the common man has stolen the thunder from the rebel movement, and hopefully the KKK program will succeed. [end Castro recording]

THREE MNLF COMMANDERS SURRENDER IN MINDANAO

HK240129 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 23 Feb 82

[Text] In Mindanao, another batch of rebels led by three commanders have returned to the folds of the law in Sultan Kudarat. The 3 Moro National Liberation Front commanders and 40 followers also yielded 43 high-powered firearms and several rounds of ammunition last February 19. The surrender ceremony was attended by provincial and town officials of Isulan town and military officers led by Colonel (Valerio Perez), PC [Philippine Constabulary] Region 12 commander. (Perez) identified the commanders as (Abdul Rahab Maboy), alias Commander (Alex); (Bulu Imbug Surangan), alias Commander (Bobby); and (Raul Tanuim), alias Commander (Raul).

POLICE CHIEF DENIES 'SECURED HAMLETS' REPORTS

HK260217 Manila Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Police Chief Fidel Ramos says there is no truth to reports that farmers of San Vicente, Davao del Norte, have been herded into so-called secured hamlets. Newspapers earlier carried reports that the farmers had been gathered and forced to live in those hamlets, patterned after those in Vietnam. Lieutenant General Ramos said the farmers settled themselves in Barangay centers of their own free will. More on that story from (June Francisco):

[Begin (Francisco) recording] In a report to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile clarifying reports on the alleged hamletization of San Vicente town, General Ramos said the military only acceded to the popular will and did not in any manner transgress the civil rights of the residents of the said town. General Ramos said the civilian populace were temporarily resettled in the strategic villages or Barangay centers of their choice to fight the harassment, intimidation and extortion tactics of the New People's Army [NPA] terrorists. The residents, he said, requested military authorities in the area for assistance in security against NPA terrorists. The police chief also reported that the (Sanguniyam Bayan) of San Vicente [words indistinct] ordered them to cooperate with the military to counter the activities of the New People's Army. [end (Francisco) recording]

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